

ThS. NGUYỄN THỊ MINH HƯƠNG

25

Bài tập trắc nghiệm

Tiếng Anh

11



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

ThS. NGUYỄN THỊ MINH HƯƠNG

25 BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM
TIẾNG ANH
11

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Các bậc phụ huynh và các em học sinh thân mến, với sự thay đổi trong việc ra đề thi kiểm tra môn tiếng Anh chuyên từ hình thức tự luận sang trắc nghiệm đang được Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo đưa vào các trường phổ thông, cuốn sách này được biên soạn nhằm cung cấp cho các em những dạng bài trắc nghiệm khác nhau để giúp các em làm quen với các dạng bài kiểm tra, phục vụ cho việc học và thi có kết quả.

Cuốn sách được biên soạn dựa vào sách giáo khoa đang được dùng ở các trường phổ thông trên cả nước. Các bài luyện tập từ 1 đến 8 dùng để củng cố lại kiến thức trong bài học ở trường. Các bài luyện tập từ số 9 đến 12 dùng để củng cố và nâng cao kiến thức ngoài sách giáo khoa. Đây là các dạng bài trắc nghiệm được dùng phổ biến trên thế giới và tại nước ta. Mỗi bài tập bao gồm bài luyện cho các kỹ năng khác nhau.

Cấu trúc của mỗi bài được trình bày như sau:

Phần I: Pronunciation (Phát âm)

Phần II: Mark stress (Danh trọng âm)

Phần III: Vocabulary (Từ vựng)

Phần IV: Grammar (Ngữ pháp)

Phần V: Grammar and vocabulary combination (Sự kết hợp từ vựng và ngữ pháp)

Phần VI: Rewriting sentence (Viết lại câu)

Phần VII và VIII: Reading comprehension (Đọc hiểu)

Với kinh nghiệm trực tiếp giảng dạy học sinh ở các lớp phổ thông cũng như học sinh ở các lớp chuyên Anh, hy vọng cuốn sách này sẽ giúp các em củng cố và phát triển các kiến thức của mình để giúp các em học tốt tiếng Anh lớp 11, làm tiền đề cho việc thi tốt nghiệp cũng như thi vào các trường đại học và cao đẳng khối D sau này.

Chúc các em thành công và đạt được ước mơ của mình.

Thạc sĩ NGUYỄN THỊ MINH HƯƠNG

PRACTICE TEST 1

MOTION PICTURES

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>mo</u> tion | B. <u>po</u> pular | C. <u>bo</u> th | D. <u>mo</u> st |
| 2. A. <u>ar</u> t | B. <u>co</u> llaboration | C. <u>da</u> ncer | D. <u>ac</u> tually |
| 3. A. <u>ki</u> t | B. <u>ti</u> ght | C. <u>thi</u> s | D. <u>thi</u> ck |
| 4. A. <u>tho</u> ugh | B. <u>thr</u> ush | C. <u>th</u> row | D. <u>u</u> reat |
| 5. A. <u>ha</u> mburger | B. <u>ho</u> t | C. <u>rh</u> inoceros | D. <u>hu</u> ngry |
| 6. A. <u>se</u> t | B. <u>ed</u> itor | C. <u>cu</u> rrant | D. <u>te</u> ll |
| 7. A. <u>sc</u> rewdriver | B. <u>no</u> on | C. <u>bo</u> ok | D. <u>ne</u> w |
| 8. A. <u>ac</u> tor | B. <u>do</u> ocumentary | C. <u>po</u> t | D. <u>do</u> g |
| 9. A. <u>ag</u> e | B. <u>he</u> ritage | C. <u>ho</u> stake | D. <u>vo</u> yage |
| 10. A. <u>cha</u> os | B. <u>che</u> ap | C. <u>chi</u> ldren | D. <u>chi</u> cken |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. A. <u>entertainment</u> | B. <u>picture</u> | C. <u>popular</u> | D. <u>festival</u> |
| 12. A. <u>industry</u> | B. <u>product</u> | C. <u>actually</u> | D. <u>result</u> |
| 13. A. <u>ticket</u> | B. <u>individual</u> | C. <u>talent</u> | D. <u>finish</u> |
| 14. A. <u>specific</u> | B. <u>scriptwriter</u> | C. <u>editor</u> | D. <u>element</u> |
| 15. A. <u>various</u> | B. <u>important</u> | C. <u>document</u> | D. <u>current</u> |
| 16. A. <u>standard</u> | B. <u>beauty</u> | C. <u>fashion</u> | D. <u>significant</u> |
| 17. A. <u>extremely</u> | B. <u>viewer</u> | C. <u>purpose</u> | D. <u>factual</u> |
| 18. A. <u>awareness</u> | B. <u>circumstance</u> | C. <u>cultural</u> | D. <u>actress</u> |
| 19. A. <u>contemporary</u> | B. <u>active</u> | C. <u>recently</u> | D. <u>playwright</u> |
| 20. A. <u>energy</u> | B. <u>money</u> | C. <u>weather</u> | D. <u>contain</u> |

IV. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. A person who writes a script is called a
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A. script guy | B. script man | C. scriptwriter | D. scripser |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
22. Making a film requires the of many individuals such as the scriptwriter, the cinematographer, the film editor, the actor and the director.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| A. contribution | B. building | C. collaboration | D. importance |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
23. More films should be made for schools.
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A. educational | B. industrial | C. agricultural | D. entertainment |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
24. Current standards of beauty have been by films.
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|-----------------|----------|
| A. made | B. set | C. standardised | D. given |
|---------|--------|-----------------|----------|
25. Who is the film you have just mentioned?
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| A. doing | B. managing | C. bossing | D. directing |
|----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
26. It happened without my being of it.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| A. aware | B. awareness | C. knowledge | D. knowing |
|----------|--------------|--------------|------------|

- III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

- V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

- 6

45. Viewers usually think that the actors and actresses are the only importance people
A B C
in a film, but there are other individuals who are also important.
D
46. She looks quietly but she is a very bright student.
A B C D
47. Among these individual are the scriptwriter, the cinematographer, the film editor,
A B C
and the director.
D
48. Wha ever changes are brought about, motion pictures will always remain a
A B C D
important form.
49. Working hard and busy most of the time, Mr. Leek leads an actively life.
A B C D
50. Among the recent popular singer, I like Billy Gilman the most.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *Helen is the brightest of many smart students in my class.*
A. Helen is very bright.
B. Helen is the brightest of all.
C. Among the smart students in my class, Helen is the brightest.
D. Helen is the smarter student in my class.
52. *The scientists managed to introduce a new strain of rice no matter what kinds of difficulty the research institute encountered.*
A. Although there were a lot of difficulty, the scientists finally could introduce a new strain of rice.
B. Copying with difficulties, the scientists introduced a new strain of rice.
C. The scientists managed to introduce a new rice although the research institute encountered difficulties.
D. Whatever difficulty the research institute encountered, the scientists managed to introduce a new strain of rice.
53. *Pineapples, mangoes, and oranges are some of the fruits I like best.*
A. Among the fruits I like best are pineapples, mangoes, and oranges.
B. What I like best are pineapples, mangoes, and oranges.
C. I like pineapples, mangoes, and oranges very much.
D. Some of the fruits I like are pineapples, mangoes, and oranges.
54. *Whatever changes are brought about, I will always be a farmer*
A. I just want to do farming work.
B. I will always be a farmer no matter what changes are brought about.
C. I don't care what changes are brought about because I am a ~~farmer~~.
D. Being a farmer, I don't pay attention to what changes are brought about.

55. *Documentary films are used for training in industry.*
 A. People use documents to train in industry.
 B. People use training in industry.
 C. Industry is trained by documentary films.
 D. People use documentary films for training in industry.
56. *You can learn a lot about other countries by watching films.*
 A. Watching films, you can learn a lot about other countries.
 B. Watching films can learn a lot about other countries.
 C. Other countries can be learned about by watching films.
 D. A lot can be learned by watching films.
57. *He asked her if she would meet him that evening.*
 A. He said to her, "Did you meet me that evening?"
 B. If he asks her, she'll meet him this evening.
 C. He said, "Would you meet me one evening if I asked you?"
 D. He said to her, "Will you meet me this evening?"
58. *I asked him whether he had gone with her or not.*
 A. "Do you go with her or not?" I said. B. "Did you come or not?" I said.
 C. I said to him: " Did you go with her?" D. I said to him: " Do you go with her?"
59. *Although he is quick-minded, he doesn't understand what I mean.*
 A. He doesn't understand what I say although very quick-minded he is.
 B. Although quick-minded, he doesn't understand what I mean.
 C. Being quick-minded but he doesn't understand what I want to say.
 D. Not understanding what I mean although he is quick-minded.
60. *In spite of his poverty, he succeeded in his life.*
 A. Although his poverty, he succeeded in his life.
 B. Although he was poor, he succeeded in his life.
 C. Succeeding in his life, he was poor.
 D. Being poor but he still succeeded in his life.

VII. Read the following passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the blanks followed.

The motion picture, one of the most popular forms of entertainment throughout the world, is both an art (61) an industry.

The finished motion picture, the final (62), may look like the work of a single person. (63), it is the result of the collaboration of many individuals with many different specific skills and talents. (64) these individuals are five (65) contributions are important: The scriptwriter, the cinematographer, the film director, the actor, and the director.

In its various forms (66) fiction to documentary, the motion picture has become a significant element (67) contemporary culture. Movies (68) influenced current standards of beauty and have set dress fashions.

They have shown viewers (69) countries and broadened their awareness of different life-styles.

Not all films are (70) to tell stories or to be shown in theatres. Filmmakers can also use their craft for other purposes than to (71) a work of art and entertainment. Educational films are made (72) schools, training (73) for industry. Documentary films present factual events or circumstances of a social, political, or historical nature. (74) with television since the early 1950s, the film industry has changed dramatically. So have films themselves. But whatever changes are (75) about, motion pictures will always remain an important art form and a significant cultural force.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 61. A. but | B. so | C. and | D. both |
| 62. A. production | B. productive | C. produce | D. product |
| 63. A. Actual | B. Actually | C. Real | D. Really |
| 64. A. Between | B. Of | C. Among | D. Out of |
| 65. A. who | B. which | C. whom | D. whose |
| 66. A. from | B. between | C. since | D. as |
| 67. A. about | B. of | C. from | D. in |
| 68. A. have | B. has | C. had | D. having |
| 69. A. another | B. the other | C. the others | D. other |
| 70. A. do | B. did | C. made | D. make |
| 71. A. create | B. make | C. do | D. bring |
| 72. A. to | B. for | C. about | D. up |
| 73. A. films | B. books | C. papers | D. documentary |
| 74. A. To complete | B. Completing | C. To compete | D. Competing |
| 75. A. bring | B. to bring | C. brought | D. being brought |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

The cinema is one of the most popular forms of entertainment in the world. Its popularity means that blockbuster movies are seen by millions worldwide.

Because of this, the messages they give out are seen as extremely important. Psychologists argue that film-watching isn't always harmless fun and are concerned about the damaging effects it may have.

Black actors and women are dissatisfied with the number and type of roles available to them. With one or two exceptions the latter have traditionally had to play simple characters dependent on strong male leading actors.

Another important concern is violence in films. With the growth in the video industry, violent films are coming into the home and are easily available to young viewers.

76. *The cinema*

- A. is seen by millions of people in most countries.
- B. is a form of entertainment in many countries.
- C. is among the popular forms of global entertainment.
- D. is popular in a number of countries.

77. *Psychologists think that*

- A. it is not harmless to watch films. B. it is always harmless to watch films.
C. film – watching is sometimes harmful. D. film – watching is always harmful.

78. *Psychologists*

- A. strongly argue that children shouldn't watch films.
B. are angry because film – watching is harmless.
C. say that films are not good.
D. are concerned about bad effects film-watching may bring about.

79. *Black actors and women*

- A. are not satisfied with the roles given to them.
B. are dissatisfied with any type of actors.
C. are angry with their directors.
D. are not happy at work.

80. *It can be understood that*

- A. violence is not introduced in films. B. children watch violent films.
C. violent films are prohibited. D. violent films are interesting for children.

FUN CORNER

BEAR IN CALL

PUZZLE



Can you spot six differences between the two pictures?



PRACTICE 2

ADVERTISING

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>sun</u> | B. <u>son</u> | C. <u>value</u> | D. <u>mummy</u> |
| 2. A. <u>wasteful</u> | B. <u>balanced</u> | C. <u>radio</u> | D. <u>cavemen</u> |
| 3. A. <u>wear</u> | B. <u>tear</u> | C. <u>bear</u> | D. <u>cheer</u> |
| 4. A. <u>Thursday</u> | B. <u>breath</u> | C. <u>fifth</u> | D. <u>breathe</u> |
| 5. A. <u>boast</u> | B. <u>post</u> | C. <u>ghost</u> | D. <u>postpone</u> |
| 6. A. <u>height</u> | B. <u>weight</u> | C. <u>daily</u> | D. <u>may</u> |
| 7. A. <u>turn</u> | B. <u>bury</u> | C. <u>burn</u> | D. <u>curtain</u> |
| 8. A. <u>product</u> | B. <u>omelet</u> | C. <u>docker</u> | D. <u>vendor</u> |
| 9. A. <u>sounded</u> | B. <u>learned</u> | C. <u>stayed</u> | D. <u>pleased</u> |
| 10. A. <u>chorus</u> | B. <u>chilly</u> | C. <u>chimney</u> | D. <u>charity</u> |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 11. A. advertise | B. newspaper | C. tiny | D. magazine |
| 12. A. carry | B. display | C. window | D. billboard |
| 13. A. electric | B. color | C. service | D. cavemen |
| 14. A. original | B. merchant | C. ancient | D. useful |
| 15. A. produce | B. newsboy | C. vendor | D. business |
| 16. A. possible | B. public | C. radio | D. necessarily |
| 17. A. Egyptian | B. wasteful | C. session | D. matter |
| 18. A. consumer | B. balance | C. channel | D. indicate |
| 19. A. vacuum | B. powerful | C. passage | D. complete |
| 20. A. amazed | B. feature | C. valuable | D. lexical |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. Advertisers use many methods to us to buy their products.
A. make B. let C. persuade D. get
22. One of their most methods is to make us feel dissatisfied with ourselves and our imperfect lives.
A. awful B. successful C. pitiful D. silly
23. Advertisements show us who we aren't and we don't have.
A. when B. where C. what D. that
24. Advertisements us afraid that people won't like us if we don't use the advertised products.
A. gets B. makes C. holds D. urges
25. I'm writing with to your advertisement in this month's edition of Worldwide Travel.
A. refer B. reference C. concern D. concerning

26. I'm interested in for the position of expedition leader, which was advertised in yesterday's Daily Post.
A. applying B. asking C. demanding D. requesting
27. I'd like to join your African project and would be grateful if you could send me further
A. description B. detail C. informations D. news
28. My radio doesn't the BBC World Service very easily.
A. receive B. send C. have D. get
29. The management the performance an hour before the opening.
A. delayed B. postponed C. put off D. cancelled
30. I can't hear the radio. Can you make it?
A. smaller B. bigger C. Softer D. Louder

IV. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following sentences.

31. Some metals are magnetic, aren't.
A. the other B. the others C. another D. others
32. This seat is free, seat has been taken.
A. another B. the another C. other D. the other
33. He will graduate another two years.
A. at B. for C. in D. on
34. The three children often help when necessary.
A. one another B. each another C. one other D. each other
35. I bought my new T.V a department store.
A. from B. for C. on D. upon
36. Don't forget a shopping list before going to the supermarket.
A. writing B. to write C. to writingd. written
37. Can you pay over there? This cash machine is
A. out of order. B. out of work C. out of job D. out of function.
38. go to the new shopping center together this afternoon?
A. Why we don't B. Why not we C. Why don't we D. Why we not
39. It could be better to buy a car to go to work.
A. very B. much C. many D. more
40. There's a very nice suit display in the shop near my house.
A. in B. on C. at D. upon

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. They think that wear a helmet when driving is safer.
A B C D
42. It is a pleasure be here with you and your family.
A B C D
43. She finds that speak to him about something serious is difficult.
A B C D

44. To concentration his attention on his work is difficult.
A B C D
45. To see their again was quite a surprise.
A B C D
46. It is impossibly to park your car during office hours.
A B C D
47. Many people believe that speaking a foreign language is more difficult then reading
A B C D
48. Do you think that taking care of your children are a heavy duty?
A B C D
49. We find its impossible to get visa to America easily.
A B C D
50. She thinks it is a waste of time to talking to him.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *Every day we see and hear a great deal of advertising.*
A. There are a lot of advertising in the street.
B. A lot of advertising is seen and heard every day.
C. Advertising is seen and heard much every day.
D. You can't avoid hearing advertising in our life every day.
52. *Different as they are, all advertisements are alike in one important way.*
A. All advertisements are like each other.
B. All advertisements are like one another.
C. Although advertisements are not the same, they are similar in one significant way.
D. Because advertisements are different, they like each other.
53. *Brown was last seen in July 1928.*
A. Brown has not been able to see since July 1928.
B. No one has seen Brown since 1928.
C. Brown didn't see anyone in July 1928.
D. No one saw Brown until July 1928.
54. *Tina was too lazy to get up early in the morning.*
A. Tina was lazy enough but he gets up early in the morning.
B. Tina was lazy enough to get up early in the morning.
C. Tina was lazy enough not get up early in the morning.
D. Tina was so lazy that he couldn't get up early in the morning.
55. *As soon as people began to make things to sell, advertising was found to be useful.*
A. As soon as things were sold, advertising was useful.
B. Right after advertising was found to be useful, things began to be made to sell.
C. As soon as things began to be made to sell, people found advertising useful.
D. Right after things were made to sell, people found it usefully to advertise.

56. *In the old days, radios cost much more than they do today.*
- A. Radios cost much more today than it did in the old days.
 - B. Radios cost much less today than it did in the old days.
 - C. Radios cost much more today than they did in the old days.
 - D. Radios cost much less today than they did in the old days.
57. *In the old days, radios were turned out slowly and expensively by hand.*
- A. People produced radios slowly and dearly by hand in the old days.
 - B. People distributed radios slowly and expensively by hand in the old days.
 - C. In the old days, radios were passed around slowly and expensively by hand.
 - D. In the old days, radios were sold slowly and expensively by hand.
58. *Because advertising starts us to buying and producing more things, it is sometimes called the spark plug of the business world.*
- A. Advertising gets us to buy and produce more things so people call it the spark plug of the business world.
 - B. Because advertising forced us to buy and produce more things, it is called the spark plug of the business world.
 - C. Advertising is called the spark plug of the trade world because it made people buy and produce things.
 - D. A spark plug of the business world, advertising urges people to buy and produce more things.
59. *As more things are made to be sold and more people have services to sell, advertising grows.*
- A. Advertising grows so more things are made to be sold and more people have services to sell.
 - B. Growing very quickly, more things are made to be sold and more people have services to sell.
 - C. Advertising grows since more things are made to be sold and more people have services to sell.
 - D. Making more things to sell, people develop advertisement.
60. *Sometimes advertising helps make things cost less.*
- A. Things are sometimes less expensive thanks to advertising.
 - B. Things cost less if you don't mind advertising your products.
 - C. Advertising is very good for selling a product.
 - D. Advertising makes things cost less.

VII. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

In the days of the cavemen there was (61) advertising. There was no need (62) it. But as soon as people began to (63) things to sell, advertising was found to be useful. The merchants of ancient Egypt (64) criers to walk through the streets shouting or singing about the things they had to (65) Newsboys still sometimes "cry" their papers, and street vendors their wares.

As (66) things are made to be sold and more people have services to sell, advertising (67) Today it is one of the biggest businesses. Every year billions of dollars are (68) on advertising.

Advertising helps (69) more things to more people. This in turn makes (70) to produce more things to sell. Sometimes it even helps make things (71) less. In the beginning, for example, radios cost much (72) than they do today because they were turned out slowly and expensively (73) hand. But advertising made more people want radios. When (74) began making them by the thousands, they found quicker and cheaper ways of doing the job. Because advertising starts us (75) buying and producing more things, it is sometimes called the spark plug of the business world.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. no | B. nor | C. not | D. none |
| 62. A. about | B. to | C. for | D. on |
| 63. A. bring | B. make | C. do | D. take |
| 64. A. hired | B. made | C. rent | D. forced |
| 65. A. buy | B. sell | C. give | D. donate |
| 66. A. many | B. much | C. more | D. a lot of |
| 67. A. grows | B. becomes | C. gets | D. turns |
| 68. A. given | B. spent | C. placed | D. put |
| 69. A. take | B. spread | C. broadcast | D. sell |
| 70. A. it possible | B. it is possible | C. possible | D. its possible |
| 71. A. cost | B. sell | C. expense | D. buy |
| 72. A. little | B. less | C. many | D. more |
| 73. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. by |
| 74. A. manufacturers | B. workers | C. farmers | D. engineers |
| 75. A. into | B. onto | C. to | D. towards |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

Leaders of the pak

The Incredible Rise Of The Rausing Billionaires

Gad and Hans Rausing are among the richest men in Britain, their wealth surpassing even that of the Queen. These Swedish brothers, who came to Britain in 1983 have made their millions from one product - Terapak, the aluminum and plastic laminated container for milk and fruit juice found all over the world.

One evening, near Christmas 1944, a young Swedish economist called Ruben Rausing was watching his wife making sausages in the small kitchen of their home in the university of Lund, Sweden.

He was impressed by the manner in which the sausages were contained in a skin and kept fresh by pressing shut each end. So, he began questioning his wife about the method she used. Their conversation that evening was to lead to the invention that would revolutionize lives throughout the world, and make the couple - and their family - billionaires.

For Ruben was to apply the principle to milk, inventing the low-cost, germ-free packaging system - which he called Terapak - a roll of cardboard twisted to make a pocket and sealed into a rectangular carton. Today if you buy milk or orange juice at any supermarket it will have come from Rausing's idea that day in his kitchen.

76. According to the text,

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Gat and Han are as rich as the Queen. | B. the Queen is not so rich as Gat and Han. |
| C. the Queen is richer than Gat and Han. | D. the Queen doesn't like Gat and Han. |

77. Today Terapak

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. is made of plastic. | B. is made of aluminum. |
| C. is a container for liquid. | D. can be found worldwide. |

78. The Rausing's idea of Terapak came from

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| A. his friends | B. his small kitchen |
| C. his office | D. his colleagues |

79. According to the text,

- A. Terapak made the Rausing become billionaires.
- B. Terapak helped him overcome his difficulty.
- C. Terapak is not interesting invention.
- D. it's dangerous to use Terapak.

80. With Terapak, the manufacturers can

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. reduce the cost of their products. | B. package free germs in their products. |
| C. roll a cardboard. | D. twist to make a pocket. |

R I D D L E S

1. Which river in America has four eyes?
2. What is the end of everything?
3. What is the difference between "here" and "there"?
4. Why is a clock like a river?
5. Why must you never put letter the letter M into the refrigerator?

PRACTICE 3

EVERYBODY'S JOGGING

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>j</u> og | B. po <u>p</u> ular | C. o <u>th</u> er | D. co <u>s</u> t |
| 2. A. mea <u>s</u> les | B. tea <u>s</u> e | C. plea <u>s</u> e | D. mea <u>s</u> ure |
| 3. A. be <u>n</u> ch | B. wea <u>th</u> er | C. ex <u>e</u> rcise | D. es <u>pe</u> cially |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> ink | B. <u>th</u> ose | C. <u>th</u> irsty | D. <u>th</u> ankful |
| 5. A. k <u>i</u> ck <u>e</u> d | B. succe <u>ed</u> ed | C. want <u>e</u> d | D. land <u>e</u> d |
| 6. A. cu <u>p</u> s | B. te <u>n</u> ts | C. roo <u>f</u> s | D. jogge <u>r</u> s |
| 7. A. acc <u>u</u> se | B. tou <u>ch</u> | C. bu <u>z</u> z | D. ru <u>n</u> |
| 8. A. ca <u>ll</u> | B. ta <u>ll</u> | C. mo <u>r</u> e | D. ca <u>s</u> tle |
| 9. A. pi <u>e</u> ce | B. pe <u>t</u> | C. pe <u>a</u> ce | D. nea <u>t</u> |
| 10. A. ma <u>r</u> athon | B. cha <u>r</u> acter | C. abso <u>l</u> utely | D. cha <u>n</u> ce |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 11. A. continue | B. weather | C. furious | D. thousands |
| 12. A. distance | B. themselves | C. office | D. mention |
| 13. A. marathon | B. immediate | C. nothing | D. surface |
| 14. A. significant | B. difficulty | C. member | D. comfortable |
| 15. A. problem | B. protect | C. actress | D. president |
| 16. A. review | B. follow | C. furniture | D. rubbish |
| 17. A. scissors | B. trousers | C. bacon | D. enjoyable |
| 18. A. chocolate | B. iron | C. gymnast | D. promote |
| 19. A. painter | B. champion | C. favorite | D. gymnastics |
| 20. A. straighten | B. general | C. together | D. statue |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. Movies have dress fashions.
A. broadened B. created C. influenced D. completed
22. You should try again if you are not now.
A. successful B. health C. well D. favorite
23. Jogging is good for your
A. exercise B. activity C. health D. strength
24. You should ask your doctor for before jogging.
A. advise B. advice C. guide D. guiding

25. A race on foot is called a marathon.
 A. long distant B. long-way C. long-road D. long-distance
26. He wore a thick coat as against the bitter cold.
 A. protect B. protecting C. protector D. protection
27. Jogging has now been in Vietnam.
 A. famous B. well-known C. popular D. wide
28. Jogging helps people feel..... themselves.
 A. good of B. good about C. well of D. well about
29. I have to finish that of rubbish now.
 A. piece B. slice C. pile D. loaf
30. Can I have two of chocolate?
 A. bars B. blades C. articles D. pairs

IV. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following sentences.

31. Neither John nor his friends absent from class yesterday.
 A. is B. are C. was D. were
32. "..... did they arrive?" "Ten minutes ago"
 A. How long B. How much time
 C. How many minutes D. When
33. There were very large rooms with..... in the house.
 A. beautiful decorating walls B. beautiful walls decoratiing
 C. beautifully decorated walls D. beautifully decorating wals
34.my father is old, he still goes jogging.
 A. Although B. Since C. Despite D. Because
35. We'll never give in.....they may do or say.
 A. no matter how B. although that C. despite D. whatever
36. When his alarm went off this morning, he shut it off, rolled over and slept for..... 20 minutes.
 A. others B. another C. the other D. other
37. The teacher explained the lesson again..... the students could understand it.
 A. in order that B. so that
 C. so as to D. Both A & B are correct
38. My uncle Tom, you met yesterday, is one of the best lawyers in the city.
 A. whom B. that
 C. whose D. Both A & C are correct
39. The man we spoke is a doctor.
 A. who B. whom C. for whom D. to whom
40. do you go home ? – Once a month.
 A. When B. How long C. How often D. How

V: The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. As I ran by, a man sitting on the bench asked me why I was running for.
A B C D
42. Every day, in all kinds of weather, many thousands men and women jog.
A B C D
43. Why has jogging – running slowly at long distances – become so popular?
A B C D
44. Jogging makes the heart stronger and help people lose weight.
A B C D
45. At first it took me three months to be able to run mile.
A B C D
46. Many joggers feel that if they can succeed at jog, they can succeed at other things also.
A B C D
47. It is very important to have a good pair of shoes that are made specially for jogging.
A B C D
48. Shoes protect your feet and legs of the shock of running on hard surfaces.
A B C D
49. If you have difficult talking, you are going too fast.
A B C D
50. Maybe in a few years, you can run on a marathon.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentences (A, B, C or D) nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.

51. *Watching a football match doesn't interest him.*
A. He isn't keen on a football match.
B. He isn't interested in watching a football match.
C. He doesn't mind watching a football match.
D. He'd rather sleep than watch a football match.
52. *The garden isn't large enough to play football in.*
A. The garden is so small to play football.
B. The garden is not so large to play football.
C. You can't play football in that garden.
D. The garden is too small to play football in.
53. *Ronaldo started to play for Inter Milan one year ago.*
A. For one year now Ronaldo has played for Inter Milan.
B. Ronaldo played for Inter Milan for a year.
C. It's a year since Ronaldo last played for Inter Milan.
D. Ronaldo has started playing for Inter Milan for a year now.
54. *Paolo Maldini is a very good football player.*
A. Paolo Maldini is extremely excellent at playing football.
B. Paolo Maldini is admired for his talent in football.
C. Paolo Maldini is very good at playing football.
D. How good Paolo Maldini is to play football.

55. *I don't intend to come to the stadium for the match this evening.*
 A. I don't have to come to the stadium this evening to watch the match.
 B. Under no circumstances will I watch the match this evening.
 C. I have no intention to watch the match this evening.
 D. I don't think I will be interested in watching the match this evening.
56. *He thinks that watching a football match is better than doing anything else.*
 A. He prefers watching a football match is the best thing to do.
 B. He prefers watching a football match than doing anything else.
 C. It's his hobby to watch a football match.
 D. He'd rather watch a football match.
57. *He has never been to a football game before.*
 A. He doesn't like a football game.
 B. He will never go to a football game.
 C. It's the first time he is going to a football game.
 D. It's the first time he has been to a football game.
58. *I got to the stadium in one hour.*
 A. It takes me one hour to get to the stadium.
 B. It costs me one hour to get to the stadium.
 C. It took me one hour to get to the stadium.
 D. It cost me one hour to get to the stadium.
59. *The football match was very boring. I left after 20 minutes.*
 A. Because the football match was very boring so I left after 20 minutes.
 B. 20 minute watching the football match made me sick.
 C. I was bored with the match so I left immediately.
 D. It was such a boring football match that I left after 20 minutes.
60. *For me going camping in the forest is exciting.*
 A. I find it exciting to go camping in the forest.
 B. I am exciting to go camping in the forest.
 C. A camping trip in the forest is what I am longing for.
 D. How nice it is going camping in the forest.

VII. Read the passage and choose a, b, c or d for each of the following blanks

A SPORTING DISASTER

I never really enjoyed sports at school. I remember when I played football, I was always put in (61), but I used to get bored and read a book. Then when the other side (62) the rest of my (63) would shout at me. Later on I tried tennis, which wasn't much better. I used to have this habit of dropping the (64) each time I went to hit the ball. The worst thing was when I actually won a (65) – I was so pleased that I ran and tried to jump over the (66) but caught my foot on it, fell and broke my arm.

My last attempt to get (67) was when I tried boxing at a local gym. I'll never forget my first (68) I climbed into the (69) and the bell went for the start of the first (70) I just shut my eyes and swing my fist. Unfortunately, I hit the (71) and not my (72) Needless to say that was the end of my boxing career. Next I decided to take up mountaineering. I (73) a holiday in the Himalayas with two old school friends. On our first

climb I managed to slip and found myself hanging on the end of a rope half way up a mountain. All my friends could do was to call out to me to (74) until the rescue party arrived. I guess I'll never learn. I (75) wanting to try out other sports even though I know I'll never be a champion!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 61. A. net | B. goat | C. ring | D. square |
| 62. A. scored | B. pointed | C. served | D. drew |
| 63. A. group | B. selection | C. team | D. club |
| 64. A. bat | B. racket | C. club | D. stick |
| 65. A. play | B. game | C. race | D. fight |
| 66. A. fence | B. line | C. net | D. web |
| 67. A. strong | B. well | C. slim | D. fit |
| 68. A. fight | B. game | C. match | D. play |
| 69. A. court | B. ring | C. pitch | D. square |
| 70. A. set | B. half | C. round | D. game |
| 71. A. arbitrator | B. referee | C. judge | D. umpire |
| 72. A. opponent | B. enemy | C. partner | D. contestant |
| 73. A. booked | B. ordered | C. paid | D. bought |
| 74. A. keep on | B. hold on | C. go on | D. carry on |
| 75. A. keep on | B. hold on | C. get on | D. hang on |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

MOUNTAIN MEN

The history of Sumo wrestling goes back over 2000 years. Its origins are connected to the Japanese belief in Shinto, the 'way of the gods', where winning gains favor with the gods. This is why the ritual of a sumo match is taken so seriously.

The clay fighting ring is itself a sacred shrine. On entering it, the enormous wrestler first claps to attract the gods' attention and indicate his own purity of heart. Having done that, he shakes his apron to drive away evil spirit, and raises his arms to show he carries no weapons. Next comes his most dramatic gesture. With his left hand on his heart and his right arm extended to the east, the huge fighter raises his right leg as high as possible – to send it crashing down with all his force. Then he performs the same earth-shaking stamp with the other leg. After all, he purifies himself and the ring by throwing salt, wiping himself, and rinsing his mouth with water. Finally, the opponents spend three or four minutes trying to intimidate each other with grimaces and threatening postures.

The fight itself is brief and brutal and consists of a thunderous collision that rarely lasts more than ten seconds, which ends when one giant is pushed to the ground or outside the circle.

76. *How long has Sumo been in existence?*

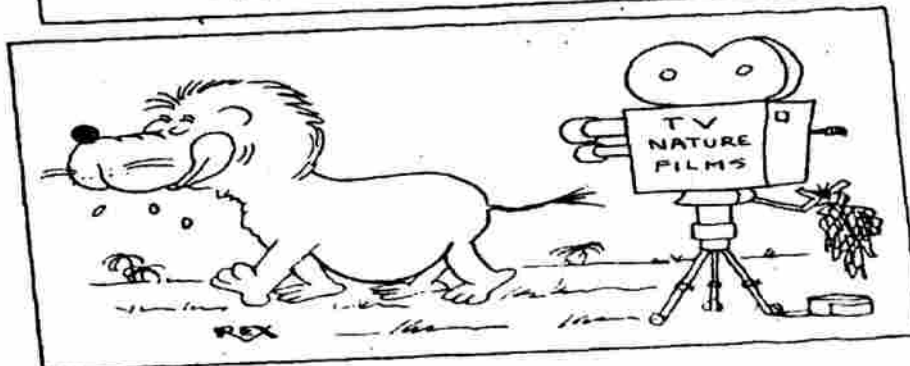
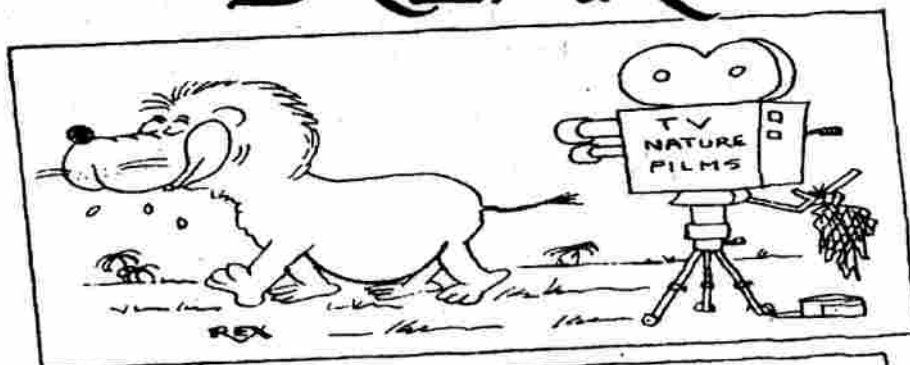
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. For 2000 years. | B. For about 2000 years. |
| C. For more than 2000 years. | D. The text doesn't mention. |

77. According to the text, which of the following statement is not true?
- A. Sumo fighters have to show his own purity of heart before fighting.
 - B. The clay ring is a sacred place.
 - C. Sumo fighters have to show they don't carry any weapons.
 - D. Sumo fighters don't wear anything when fighting.
78. Some of Sumo fighters' gestures are thought to be.....
- A. funny B. dramatic C. purified D. crazy
79. Which of the statement is not true about a Sumo fighter once they are in the ring?
- A. He purifies himself and the ring by throwing salt.
 - B. He wipes himself.
 - C. He rinses his mouth with water.
 - D. He spends three or four minutes trying to intimidate his boss with grimaces and threatening postures.
80. When does the fight finish?
- A. When the fight is brutal enough. B. After more than ten seconds.
 - C. When a fighter falls on the knee. D. When a fighter is pushed outside the circle.

Fun corner

PUZZLE

LUNCH BREAK



Can you spot six
differences between the
two pictures?

PRACTICE TEST 4

MATHEMATICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>count</u> | B. <u>house</u> | C. <u>mount</u> | D. <u>thought</u> |
| 2. A. <u>arith</u> metic | B. <u>calcul</u> ation | C. <u>branch</u> | D. <u>math</u> ematics |
| 3. A. <u>geomet</u> ry | B. <u>algeb</u> ra | C. <u>trigon</u> ometry | D. <u>arith</u> metic |
| 4. A. <u>thorou</u> gh | B. <u>arith</u> metic | C. <u>witho</u> ut | D. <u>theor</u> y |
| 5. A. <u>grow</u> | B. <u>most</u> | C. <u>cow</u> | D. <u>alone</u> |
| 6. A. <u>tri</u> angle | B. <u>trigon</u> ometry | C. <u>electr</u> onic | D. <u>multi</u> ply |
| 7. A. <u>multi</u> ply | B. <u>subtra</u> cting | C. <u>such</u> | D. <u>num</u> ber |
| 8. A. <u>cone</u> | B. <u>form</u> | C. <u>score</u> | D. <u>shor</u> thand |
| 9. A. <u>great</u> | B. <u>enga</u> ge | C. <u>day</u> light | D. <u>hosta</u> ge |
| 10. A. <u>orch</u> estra | B. <u>char</u> ming | C. <u>school</u> | D. <u>chem</u> ical |

II. In three of these Words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. A. <u>figure</u> | B. <u>math</u> ematics | C. <u>num</u> ber | D. <u>multi</u> ply |
| 12. A. <u>simple</u> | B. <u>geomet</u> ry | C. <u>calcul</u> us | D. <u>algeb</u> ra |
| 13. A. <u>trigon</u> ometry | B. <u>angle</u> | C. <u>shor</u> thand | D. <u>scie</u> nce |
| 14. A. <u>other</u> | B. <u>prob</u> lem | C. <u>diam</u> eter | D. <u>re</u> cent |
| 15. A. <u>rapid</u> ly | B. <u>health</u> ily | C. <u>clima</u> te | D. <u>mach</u> ine |
| 16. A. <u>money</u> | B. <u>manner</u> | C. <u>proj</u> ect | D. <u>conclu</u> sion |
| 17. A. <u>dark</u> room | B. <u>black</u> bird | C. <u>green</u> house | D. <u>protect</u> |
| 18. A. <u>weather</u> | B. <u>elemen</u> tary | C. <u>tropi</u> cal | D. <u>perso</u> nal |
| 19. A. <u>infect</u> ious | B. <u>speci</u> alist | C. <u>feath</u> er | D. <u>song</u> bird |
| 20. A. <u>elem</u> ent | B. <u>defi</u> nite | C. <u>equi</u> valent | D. <u>estim</u> ate |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. They have to build some to grow plants that needs protection from the weather.
A. greenhouses B. gardens C. places D. sheds
22. I need a to develop films.
A. cabin B. room C. darkroom D. box
23. is an infectious disease in tropical countries.
A. Mumps B. Toothache C. Headache D. Yellow fever
24. If you want to be a secretary, you have to learn how to write in
A. quick B. short C. fast D. shorthand
25. She looks serious as if she were a
A. important person B. essential person C. big shot D. chairman
26. has to do mostly with form such as circles, spheres, triangles.
A. Trigonometry B. Arithmetics C. Calculus D. Geometry

27. Electronic was one of the most important inventions in the twentieth century.
A. computer B. calculus C. calculation D. calculate
28. My nephew is very good at Math. He can difficult mathematical problems easily.
A. do B. solve C. make D. get
29. Arithmetic is one of the of Mathematics.
A. kinds B. sorts C. types D. branches
30. is a straight line drawn from side to side through the centre of a circle.
A. Diameter B. Radius C. Sphere D. Circle

IV. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following sentences.

31. When I was a pupil, I wasn't good Math.
A. at B. in C. with D. on
32. Mathematics is great use many other sciences.
A. of/ in B. of/ to C. in/ to D. in/ for
33. the branches of Mathematics are trigonometry, algebra, arithmetic and geometry.
A. In B. Out of C. Among D. From
34., he studies Math very hard.
A. He wants to become a Math teacher
B. Although he wants to become a Math teacher
C. On wanting to become a Math teacher
D. Wanting to become a Math teacher
35. Mary helped her younger brother to solve the mathematical problems he couldn't do them.
A. so B. since C. however D. though
36., you do, don't press this red button.
A. However B. Whenever C. Wherever D. Whatever
37. I travel a lot widen my knowledge of the world outside.
A. so that B. in order C. so to D. to
38. These cattle on the way to the market now.
A. was B. were C. is D. are
39. The old in my country cared for by their children and their grandchildren.
A. has B. have C. is D. are
40. Politics interest me at all.
A. doesn't B. don't C. never D. seldom

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. Either I or my mother am in charge of the children when their parents are away on holiday.
A B C D
42. The large number of students understand how to do the job.
A B C D

- VI. Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.**

- 25

57. *He takes after his father in character and appearance.*
 A. He likes his father's character and appearance.
 B. He pays attention to his father's character and appearance.
 C. He is like his father in character and appearance.
 D. He is alike his father in character and appearance.
58. *Neither my father nor I will go to the party.*
 A. My father will not go to the party.
 B. I don't like to go to the party.
 C. My father and I are too busy to go to the party.
 D. My father won't go to the party and I won't, either.
59. *Both my friend and I understand that matter.*
 A. That matter is easy to understand.
 B. We certainly understand that matter easily.
 C. My friend understands that matter and so do I.
 D. I understand that matter and my friend is, too.
60. *"Why are you running?" she asked me.*
 A. She asked me why I am running.
 B. She told me why I was running.
 C. She said to me why I was running.
 D. She asked me what I was running for.

VII. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following blanks.

MATHEMATICS

In school boys and girls study mathematics. Counting, adding, subtracting multiplying, and dividing are part of what they learn. Schools teach (61) because it plays (62) an important part in our lives. How could we do such things (63) figure time, make change, build houses, or even keep score for a game without knowing about numbers?

Simple (64) with numbers, or arithmetic, is one branch of mathematics. Among the many (65) branches are geometry, algebra, trigonometry, and calculus. Mathematics has grown (66) the need for it has grown.

Geometry has to (67) mostly with form – with such things as angles, triangles, circles, and spheres.

Algebra is a sort of mathematical (68) By using algebra we can state many mathematical ideas with just (69) letters and signs. If we want to say, for example, that in any circle the (70) is twice the radius we can write: $d = 2r$.

Gradually other branches of mathematics (71) added. Mathematics today is of great use to (72) other sciences. Mathematics, however, is much more than a tool. It is a way of thinking – of drawing conclusions (73) facts.

One (74) advance in mathematics is the building of great electronic computers, or calculating machines. In a few seconds a computer can (75) problems that might take a man years to solve alone.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 61. A. history | B. geography | C. mathematics | D. physics |
| 62. A. so | B. very | C. too | D. such |
| 63. A. like | B. as | C. are | D. is |
| 64. A. calculate | B. calculator | C. calculation | D. calculating |
| 65. A. another | B. other | C. others | D. the other |
| 66. A. as | B. though | C. while | D. but |
| 67. A. do | B. perform | C. make | D. function |
| 68. A. abbreviation | B. shorthand | C. writing | D. thinking |
| 69. A. few | B. a few | C. little | D. a little |
| 70. A. sphere | B. triangle | C. rectangle | D. diameter |
| 71. A. was | B. were | C. has been | D. have been |
| 72. A. much | B. many | C. a lot of | D. a great deal of |
| 73. A. in | B. upon | C. from | D. of |
| 74. A. modern | B. recent | C. lately | D. soon |
| 75. A. do | B. make | C. get | D. solve |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

THE MIND MACHINE?

The brain needs ten times as much blood as other organs of the body, as it can't store glucose for later use. This is different to muscles and other organs and although the adult brain makes up only two percent of the body weight, its oxygen consumption is twenty per cent of the body's total.

There are similarities between brains and computers. Computers can do complicated calculations at fast speeds. But they work in a fixed way, because they can't make memory associations. If we need a screwdriver and there isn't one, we will use a knife or coin instead. Computers can't do this. In fact, it is claimed that when it comes to seeing, moving and reacting to stimuli, no computer can compete with even the brain of a fly.

Most of our mental processes are deeply formed habits. Challenging your brain to do things differently helps it develop. Try changing routines as often as you can: take a bus instead of going by car, sit in a different chair. And extreme but useful exercise is to read something upside down – you can actually feel your brain at work.

76. *How much blood does the brain need?*
 A. As much as other organs of the body B. Ten times as much as the heart
 C. More than any organs of the body D. Less than any organs of the body
77. *Which of the statements is NOT true about the text?*
 A. It's impossible for the brain to keep glucose for later use.
 B. Muscles and other organs can store glucose for later use.
 C. The brain of a person makes up only two percent of the body weight.
 D. Oxygen consumption of an adult's brain is twenty percent of the body's total.

78. Which of the following is *NOT* a character of computers?

- A. Computers can do complicated calculations very quickly.
- B. Computers work in an inflexible way.
- C. It's impossible for computers to make memory associations.
- D. Computers can move and react to stimuli.

79. What do you understand about our mental processes?

- A. They can compete with stimuli.
- B. They are deeply formed habits.
- C. They are complicated calculations.
- D. They are memory associations.

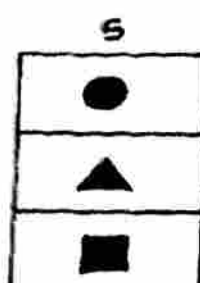
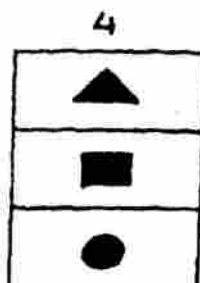
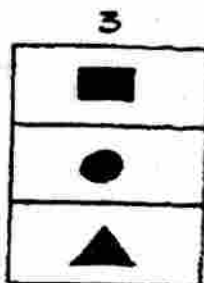
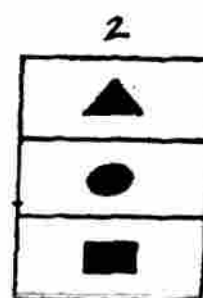
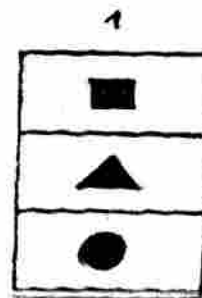
80. What advice should you take from the text?

- A. You should take a bus to school.
- B. You should try to find a different place to sit.
- C. You should try changing routines as often as you can.
- D. You should smoke if you don't.

FUN CORNER

PUZZLE

LOGIC FOLLOWER



Can you complete this
logical series?

PRACTICE TEST 5

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>com</u> putation | B. <u>o</u> ver | C. <u>o</u> cean | D. pay <u>ro</u> ll |
| 2. A. <u>bou</u> ght | B. <u>thou</u> sand | C. <u>accou</u> nt | D. <u>ou</u> ter |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> peed | B. <u>e</u> ase | C. <u>ch</u> eck | D. <u>de</u> crease |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> orn | B. <u>wi</u> th | C. <u>fif</u> th | D. <u>heal</u> th |
| 5. A. <u>calcu</u> late | B. <u>ope</u> rate | C. <u>ave</u> rage | D. <u>ra</u> nge |
| 6. A. <u>multi</u> ply | B. <u>di</u> git | C. <u>esti</u> mate | D. <u>di</u> vide |
| 7. A. <u>impro</u> ve | B. <u>stoo</u> l | C. <u>sto</u> od | D. <u>too</u> l |
| 8. A. <u>to</u> re | B. <u>mou</u> rn | C. <u>to</u> ur | D. <u>pou</u> r |
| 9. A. <u>geo</u> metry | B. <u>fog</u> gy | C. <u>hu</u> ge | D. <u>gym</u> nastics |
| 10. A. <u>ch</u> in | B. <u>choi</u> r | C. <u>ch</u> ip | D. <u>ch</u> at |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 11. A. artificial | B. multiply | C. average | D. second |
| 12. A. carefully | B. imagine | C. scientist | D. language |
| 13. A. ocean | B. technician | C. factory | D. dividend |
| 14. A. company | B. payroll | C. account | D. system |
| 15. A. electric | B. total | C. several | D. human |
| 16. A. operate | B. available | C. journalist | D. polar |
| 17. A. major | B. signify | C. balance | D. accomplish |
| 18. A. purpose | B. overall | C. medical | D. customer |
| 19. A. perfect | B. subtract | C. graduate | D. ordinary |
| 20. A. contrast | B. intelligent | C. rooftop | D. detail |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. Artificial intelligence or the has been in use since 1946.
A. electric typewriter B. word processor C. main board D. computer
22. A is a machine for chopping up, slicing, mashing, and blending.
A. cooker B. cook C. food processor D. food cutter
23. A is a machine which makes copies of documents.
A. copier B. a copying machine
C. photocopying machine D. photocopier
24. Water if the temperature falls below zero.
A. freezes B. boils C. melts D. vapors
25. Today we computers to help us live at the faster pace.
A. hope B. expect C. await D. wait

26. Computers allow business people to keep in with developments all over the world.
A. touch B. tact C. letter D. writing
27. Computers enable doctors to illnesses more accurately.
A. analyze B. diagnose C. examine D. know
28. Computers let thousands of aircraft safely through our crowded skies without bumping into other planes.
A. run B. go C. fly D. do
29. In fact it is difficult to imagine any area of life computers don't play an important role.
A. what B. which C. where D. when
30. Computers are called "....." machine.
A. working B. thinking C. doing D. selecting

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. A lot of people I know really believe ghosts.
A. in B. at C. on D. about
32. Be careful, Tom! I this decision if I you.
A. won't make/ are B. won't make/ were
C. wouldn't make/ are D. wouldn't make/ were
33. for help if you problems.
A. Will ask/ will have B. Ask/ have C. Will ask/ have D. Ask/ will have
34. If I the answer, I you.
A. know/ phone B. know/ will phone
C. would know/ phoned D. knew/ phoned
35. Martin grew to be very fond his pet snake.
A. in B. at C. about D. of
36. France is famous its food.
A. as B. for C. at D. in
37. Martin didn't attend the party last night. If he, he the president.
A. attended/ would meet B. had attended/ would meet
C. had attended/ would meet D. had attended/ would have met
38. Do you think that computers are capable composing music?
A. at B. of C. in D. from
39. This bicycle belongs my nephew.
A. with B. from C. to D. in
40. If you in dim light, your eyes bad.
A. will read/ will go B. read/ goes C. read/ will go D. will read/ go

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. If my husband left the car key, I could have picked him up at the station.
A B C D
42. We had to delay the outdoors performance although it was pouring with rain.
A B C D

43. My mother was surprised to know that I could cook so well as she.
A B C D
44. The cake was too hard for the children to eat it.
A B C D
45. The plant will die if you won't water it every day.
A B C D
46. You can't visit the United States unless you don't get a visa.
A B C D
47. She doesn't want to live in London because of she doesn't know anyone there.
A B C D
48. It was overeating what caused his heart attack.
A B C D
49. The standard of living in the provinces is low because the government gives them
A B C
a little money.
D
50. It was his own fault that he loses his job. He was late for work every morning.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *Computers can translate scientific papers and they can translate poems, too.*
A. Not only computers can translate scientific papers but also translate poems.
B. Computers not only can translate scientific papers but also translate poems.
C. Computers can translate not only scientific papers but also translate poems.
D. Not only can computers translate scientific papers but also poems.
52. *Computers can direct flights but they cannot replace pilots.*
A. Although computers cannot take place of pilots but they can direct flights.
B. Directed flights, computers cannot replace pilots.
C. Pilots not being replaced, computers can direct flights.
D. Though computers can direct flights, they cannot take place of pilots.
53. *Computers can do wonderful things but they can't discuss our mistakes.*
A. Being able to do wonderful things, computers can't discuss our mistakes.
B. Wonderful things can be done by computers but they can't discuss our mistakes.
C. However wonderful the things computers can do, they cannot discuss our mistakes.
D. Not discussing our mistakes but computers can do wonderful things.
54. *People can sort mail and computers can, too.*
A. Both people and computers can sort mail, too.
B. Either people or computers can sort mail.
C. All people and computers can sort mail.
D. Both computers and people can sort mail.
55. *Computers are complex but our brains are more complex.*
A. Our brains are not as complex as computers.
B. Computers are too complex.
C. Computers are not as complex as our brains.
D. Both computers and our brains are complex.

56. *I've always wanted to spend a day in Kew Gardens.*
 A. I spend a day in Kew Gardens as often as I can.
 B. I would like to spend a day in Kew Gardens very much.
 C. A day in Kew Gardens would be nice, but it isn't possible.
 D. Visitors to Kew Gardens must agree to stay there all day.
57. *I think computers are very useful, but I don't think they will replace people.*
 A. However useful computers are, I don't think they will replace people.
 B. Whatever computers can do, they can't replace people.
 C. Useful they are, computers won't replace people.
 D. Not replacing people, computers are useful.
58. *"You didn't listen to me at all," the doctor said to her.*
 A. The doctor told her she didn't listen to him at all.
 B. The doctor said to her not to listen to him at all.
 C. The doctor told her she hadn't listen to him.
 D. The doctor blamed her for not having listened to him at all.
59. *It was too late for me to go out alone at night.*
 A. It is so that that I can't go out alone at night.
 B. It was so late that I couldn't go out alone at night.
 C. It is late enough for not going out alone at night.
 D. It was late enough for not going out alone at night.
60. *"We're looking for better things in your school report this year," said Jack's father.*
 A. Jack's father was hoping Jack would get a better school report that year.
 B. Jack's father is looking for the report, but he can't find it.
 C. Jack's parents are glad that this year's report is better than last year's.
 D. The parents have the report, but they can't find anything good in it.

VII. Read the passage and choose a, b, c or d for each of the following blanks.

The computer, the marvel of the machine age, (61) in use since 1946. A computer can (62) simple calculations – add, subtract, multiply, and divide – with lightning speed and perfect accuracy. It can multiply two-tenth digit numbers in one thousandth second, a problem that would (63) an average person five minutes to do with pencil and paper. Some computers can work 500,000 times faster (64) any person can.

Once it is given a "program" – that is, a (65) worked-out set of instructions devised by a technician (66) in computer language – a computer can gather a wide (67) of information for many purposes. For the scientist it can get information (68) outer space or from the depths of (69) ocean. In business and industry the computer prepares factory inventories, keeps track of sales trends and production needs, mails dividend checks, and (70) company payrolls. It can keep bank accounts (71) and make out electric bills. If you are planning a trip (72) plane, the computer will find out what route to (73) and what space is available.

At times computers (74) almost human. They can "read" hand printed letters, play chess, compose music, write plays, and even design other computers. Is it any wonder that they are sometimes (75) "thinking" machines?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 61. A. is | B. was | C. has been | D. will have been |
| 62. A. get | B. solve | C. do | D. make |
| 63. A. spend | B. take | C. cost | D. have |
| 64. A. but | B. then | C. than | D. also |
| 65. A. careless | B. carelessly | C. careful | D. carefully |
| 66. A. to train | B. train | C. trained | D. training |
| 67. A. range | B. scope | C. area | D. source |
| 68. A. from | B. at | C. in | D. with |
| 69. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. A & B |
| 70. A. make | B. make out | C. give | D. give out |
| 71. A. modern | B. recent | C. new | D. up to date |
| 72. A. in | B. on | C. by | D. with |
| 73. A. take | B. make | C. grasp | D. hook |
| 74. A. act | B. function | C. work | D. seem |
| 75. A. said | B. told | C. called | D. spoken |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

Nowadays, computers play an increasingly important role in all fields. And so, good or bad, computers are now part of our daily lives. With the price of a small home computer now as low as \$500, experts predict that before long all schools and businesses and most families in the richer parts of the world will own a computer of some kind. Among the general public, computers arouse strong feelings – people either love them or hate them.

The computer lovers talk about how useful computers can be in business, in education and in the home – apart from all the games, you can do your accounts on them, learn languages from them, write letters on them, use them to control your central heating, and in some places even do your shopping with them. Computers, they say, will also bring some more leisure, as more and more unpleasant jobs are taken over by computerized robots.

The haters, on the other hand, argue that computers bring not leisure but unemployment. They worry too, that people who spend all their time talking to computers will forget how to talk to each other. And anyway, they ask, what's wrong with going shopping, using pens and paper and typewriters, and learning languages in classrooms with real teachers? But their biggest fear is that computers may eventually take over from human beings altogether.

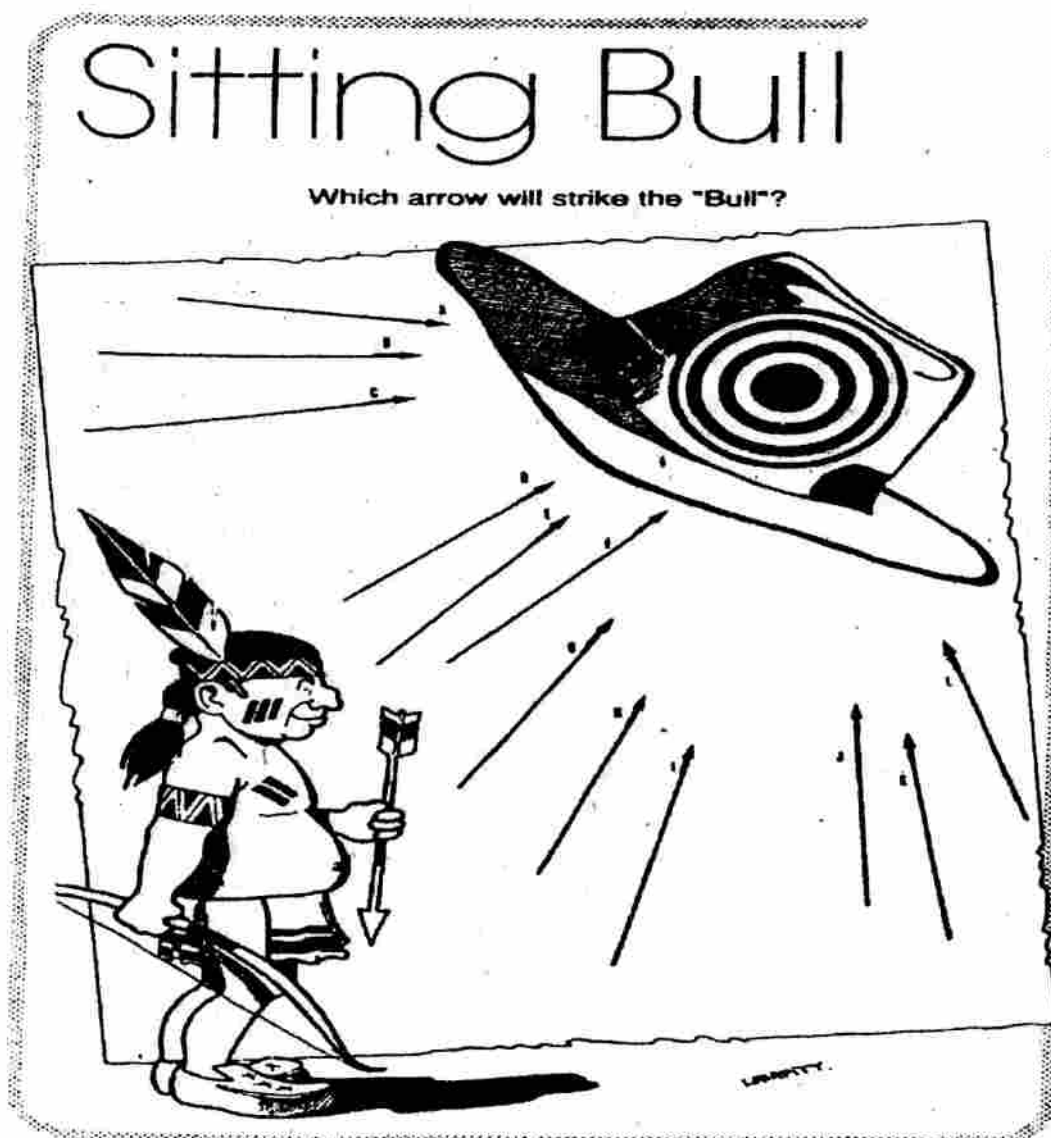
And so the arguments continued. Have you decided which side you are on?

76. *What do you learn about computers from the text?*

- A. Computers have bad effect on people.
- B. Computers play an increasingly important role in some fields.
- C. Computers are now part of our daily lives.
- D. Computers are too expensive to buy.

77. You can do the following with computers *EXCEPT*.....
- A. do your accounts
 - B. learn languages
 - C. write letters
 - D. discuss your problems
78. Which of the statements are *NOT TRUE*?
- A. Some people love computers but some hate them.
 - B. You can play games on computers.
 - C. Computers can bring you most leisure.
 - D. You can do your shopping with computers.
79. What do haters think of computers?
- A. Computers are dangerous.
 - B. Computers cause unemployment.
 - C. Computers bring leisure.
 - D. Computers can help them.
80. The haters *DON'T* think that.....
- A. computers make people redundant.
 - B. it's good to learn languages with real teachers.
 - C. going shopping is wrong.
 - D. computers will replace human beings.

FUN CORNER



PRACTICE TEST 6

THE PHARMACIST

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A. comp <u>ound</u> | B. d <u>ouble</u> | C. acc <u>ount</u> | D. am <u>ount</u> |
| 2. A. comp <u>anion</u> | B. ph <u>arm</u> acy | C. m <u>an</u> ufacture | D. <u>accu</u> racy |
| 3. A. r <u>es</u> earch | B. m <u>e</u> dical | C. d <u>e</u> ntal | D. str <u>en</u> gth |
| 4. A. p <u>ass</u> ed | B. k <u>i</u> cked | C. ch <u>e</u> cked | D. ass <u>um</u> ed |
| 5. A. <u>th</u> umb | B. <u>the</u> oretical | C. <u>th</u> ong | D. <u>th</u> erefore |
| 6. A. d <u>i</u> stribute | B. i <u>n</u> ternship | C. d <u>i</u> vine | D. ph <u>arm</u> ac <u>i</u> st |
| 7. A. d <u>r</u> ug | B. c <u>on</u> sult | C. i <u>n</u> struct | D. i <u>n</u> clude |
| 8. A. p <u>oo</u> l | B. st <u>oo</u> d | C. sh <u>oo</u> t | D. s <u>oo</u> n |
| 9. A. e <u>x</u> ecute | B. e <u>x</u> ample | C. e <u>x</u> istence | D. e <u>x</u> ecutive |
| 10. A. c <u>h</u> emical | B. c <u>h</u> ampagne | C. c <u>h</u> eque | D. c <u>h</u> ampion |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. pharmacist | B. chemistry | C. business | D. scientific |
| 12. A. public | B. answer | C. career | D. pharmacy |
| 13. A. profession | B. medical | C. dental | D. realize |
| 14. A. party | B. companion | C. challenge | D. wholesaler |
| 15. A. property | B. purity | C. human | D. preserve |
| 16. A. dispense | B. orderliness | C. carelessness | D. detail |
| 17. A. accuracy | B. therefore | C. prescription | D. constantly |
| 18. A. judgment | B. ethical | C. entrust | D. standard |
| 19. A. certain | B. requirement | C. college | D. internship |
| 20. A. offer | B. scholarship | C. service | D. instruct |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. Would you like to do research?
A. scientist B. science C. scientific D. scientifically
22. A pharmacist understands chemical and how they are manufactured.
A. propers B. properties C. characteristics D. characters
23. in filling a prescription could cost a life.
A. Careful B. Carefulness C. Careless D. Carelessness
24. To become a pharmacist you must meet certain state
A. require B. requirements C. ask D. asking
25. David was of what he had done, and he blushed.
A. afraid B. ashamed C. alive D. alone
26. I want to become a pharmacist when I grow
A. out B. in C. from D. up

27. He knows that James can a wise decision.
A. create B. have C. make D. do
28. You should with a doctor on your health problem.
A. ask B. request C. consult D. permit
29. I asked the pharmacist to fill the
A. note B. drug C. prescription D. medicine
30. Dirty air is to our health.
A. harmful B. useful C. graceful D. poisonous

IV. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following sentences.

31. Mandy isn't speaking to me because I forgot her a birthday present. I didn't remember her Happy Birthday either.
A. to get/ to wish B. getting/ wishing
C. to get/ wishing D. getting/ to wish
32. If you don't stop time and at least try the order finished today, the boss will be furious.
A. to waste/ to get B. wasting/ getting
C. to waste/ getting D. wasting/ to get
33. British Rail regrets passengers of the cancellation of the 10.06 to Glasgow Queen Street.
A. informing B. to inform C. declare D. declaring
34. It's good to visit lots of different countries because broadens the mind.
A. traveler's B. traveling C. trips D. tripping
35. I meant to get up earlier but I forgot my alarm clock.
A. to set B. to turn C. to wire D. to put
36. My uncle didn't give up even after the doctor told him he risked a heart attack if he continued.
A. smoke/ have B. smoking/ having
C. smoking/ have D. smoke/ having
37. I can't help how Andy manages, such an expensive car on his salary.
A. wonder/ afford B. wondering/ to afford
C. to wonder/ affording D. wondering/ affording
38. Can you imagine famous and enough money to do whatever you like?
A. to be/ to have B. being/ to have C. being/ having D. to be/ having
39. Pharmacy is related medical, dental and public health sciences.
A. to B. with C. for D. in
40. You have worked very hard! I am very pleased you.
A. with B. at C. to D. from

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. Fresh air and regular exercise can always do you well.
A B C D
42. Tony felt lonely when he first moved to Sydney but he soon did new friends.
A B C D
43. Can I do a suggestion for lunch?
A B C D
44. Don't make excuses! I am tired of hear that.
A B C D
45. Could you help me doing this job? I don't know how to get it started.
A B C D
46. Why don't you stop and tell me why you always avoid to meet me?
A B C D
47. Are you able testing your strength and energy?
A B C D
48. What do you hope do when you graduate?
A B C D
49. There's no point helping him, isn't there?
A B C D
50. Every time he sees her, he deliberate walks away.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *I don't think we should try to help him because it doesn't work.*
A. I think it's no use to help him.
B. We oughtn't try to help him.
C. It doesn't work trying to help.
D. He can't be helped because it doesn't work.
52. *He was too late to see her at the airport yesterday.*
A. He was so late to see her at the airport yesterday.
B. He missed seeing her at the airport yesterday because he was late.
C. He was such late that he didn't see her at the airport yesterday.
D. He was late so he missed her very much.
53. *Susan ate even more sweets than Mary did.*
A. Mary ate a lot of sweets but Susan ate still more.
B. Susan ate many sweets but Mary ate more.
C. Neither Mary nor Susan ate more than one or two sweets.
D. Mary was still eating sweets when Susan stopped.
54. *The boy didn't find it a problem to wait for his friend.*
A. The boy didn't find the problem so he waited for his friend.
B. The man cared for waiting for his friend.
C. The boy didn't mind waiting for his friend.
D. The boy would rather wait for his friend.

55. *The two boys took photographs of each other.*
 A. The two boys gave each other photographs.
 B. Both boys took photographs of the others.
 C. The boys' photographs were taken by someone else.
 D. Each of the boys took photographs of the other.
56. *I couldn't stop buying things when I went shopping in Paris.*
 A. When I went shopping in Paris I couldn't stop so I didn't buy many things.
 B. I couldn't help buying things when going shopping in Paris.
 C. I kept buying and buying when I was in Paris.
 D. Buying things is my hobby.
57. *We delayed our flight to London due to the bad weather.*
 A. We cancelled our flight to London because the weather was too bad.
 B. We decided to call off our flight to London because of the bad weather.
 C. Due to the bad weather, we had to get rid of our flight to London.
 D. Because of the bad weather we postponed our flight to London.
58. *Miss Brown was known to be in New York in 1978.*
 A. In 1979 Miss Brown wished to live in New York.
 B. Miss Brown was quite famous in New York in 1978.
 C. In 1978 New York was well known to Miss Brown.
 D. It's a fact that Miss Brown was in New York in 1978.
59. *He never likes writing letters to his friends.*
 A. He seldom writes letters to his friends.
 B. He detests writing letters to his friends.
 C. He is never happy to write letters.
 D. He would rather not write letters to anyone.
60. *I am sorry I have made you so disappointed.*
 A. I apologize having made you so disappointed.
 B. I apologize disappointing you.
 C. I regret to make you so disappointed.
 D. I regret having made you so disappointed.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

THE PHARMACIST

Do you like chemistry — but think you'd like the business world too? Would you like to (61) scientific research? Do you like meeting the public? If you can answer "yes" to these questions, pharmacy may be the (62) for you.

Pharmacy is a profession, a business, and a science. It is (63) of the world's oldest professions and is the companion of medical, dental, and public health (64) A pharmacist compounds, preserves, and dispenses drugs. He understands their chemical (65) and how they are manufactured and used. He is also able to test them for purity and strength.

As a pharmacist you assume responsibility for (66) life. Carelessness in (67) a prescription could cost a life. Therefore, accuracy, cleanliness, and orderliness are required. You should be good (68) details, and willing to check and double check your work. Because you work with people constantly, you must have

good (69) and tact. Your ethical standards have to be high because you are entrusted with the storage and distribution of dangerous drugs.

To become a pharmacist you must (70) the certain state requirements. Most states require five or six years at college including training at a college of pharmacy, passing an examination given by the (71) of pharmacy, and an internship of about one year. This internship may be filled during summer vacations. Many (72) of pharmacy offer scholarships and loans.

The pharmacist can be certain that his services are needed. Most pharmacists work in retail pharmacies. In (73) pharmacy, you have direct contact with the people in your community. Many women pharmacists choose retail pharmacy because they enjoy dealing (74) "the drugstore public." As a hospital pharmacist, you consult with the medical staff on drug problems, compound prescriptions, and instruct nurses and interns. If you (75) an industrial pharmacist, you will work with the manufacturers and wholesalers of drugs. Pharmacy offers opportunities and challenges.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 61. A. get | B. take | C. do | D. have |
| 62. A. career | B. earning | C. job | D. work |
| 63. A. among | B. between | C. one | D. a |
| 64. A. services | B. sciences | C. professions | D. masters |
| 65. A. features | B. characters | C. properties | D. appearances |
| 66. A. man | B. person | C. manly | D. human |
| 67. A. filling | B. writing | C. supplying | D. raising |
| 68. A. with | B. on | C. in | D. at |
| 69. A. witness | B. judgment | C. case | D. mind |
| 70. A. come up | B. meet up | C. come | D. meet |
| 71. A. board | B. staff | C. association | D. group |
| 72. A. schools | B. colleges | C. universities | D. institutes |
| 73. A. sale | B. retail | C. small | D. a |
| 74. A. with | B. about | C. at | D. for |
| 75. A. grow | B. will be | C. is | D. become |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

Two or three centuries ago people had much shorter lives – the average age was forty-five. But this was mainly because a lot of babies used to die. If people survived to be adults, they could often live to be seventy or eighty, like today.

Having children was much more dangerous than it is today. Families often used to have ten or twelve children, but many babies died, and unfortunately many women died in childbirth.

In those days they didn't know how to cure all the diseases that we can cure now. Many people didn't used to have enough to eat, or did not have enough money to pay for doctors. Even if you had a doctor, some of their methods were very strange. They used to believe that cutting open their patients and "bleeding" cured almost any problem – unfortunately, it often killed them instead!

And people knew less about hygiene in the past. Even rich people didn't use to wash very often, and most poor people didn't have toilets or clean water. It was difficult to keep food fresh too, so they used to cook with a lot of strong spices to cover the taste of the bad meat.

76. *What did the writer say about lives of people living two or three centuries ago?*
A. They lived up to eighty years old.
B. They had short lives.
C. Most babies died at birth.
D. Those who survived to be adults lived as long as people nowadays.
77. *Which of the four statements is true about the text?*
A. It is not as dangerous to have children as it was two or three centuries ago.
B. Nowadays people have more children than in the old days.
C. Every family had twelve children in the old days.
D. No babies die nowadays.
78. *Women living two or three centuries ago*
A. liked to have a lot of children.
B. were stronger so they could have more children than women nowadays.
C. risked dying while giving birth.
D. were safer than women nowadays.
79. *What did the writer say about people living two or three centuries ago.*
A. They could cure all the diseases we can't cure now.
B. Many people had little to eat.
C. They could afford to pay for the doctors.
D. They loved their neighbors very much.
80. *In terms of hygiene two or three centuries ago,*
A. rich people tended to wash their hands quite often.
B. poor people used dirty water in their toilets.
C. keeping food spoilt was easy.
D. people were not fully aware of sanitation.

RIDDLES

1. Which letter is the most curious?
2. Which letters are important to mathematicians?
3. Which two letters of the alphabet contains nothing?
4. Why are different trees like different dogs?
5. What speaks every language?

PRACTICE TEST 7

WOMEN'S LIBERATION

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>con</u> sequently | B. <u>pon</u> d | C. <u>labo</u> r | D. <u>fol</u> low |
| 2. A. <u>ne</u> arly | B. <u>ne</u> arby | C. <u>hears</u> ay | D. <u>clea</u> ner |
| 3. A. <u>ver</u> bal | B. <u>ser</u> vice | C. <u>ser</u> geant | D. <u>her</u> d |
| 4. A. <u>myth</u> ical | B. <u>wid</u> th | C. <u>len</u> gth | D. <u>bo</u> ther |
| 5. A. <u>resta</u> urant | B. <u>vac</u> ancy | C. <u>reluct</u> ant | D. <u>Ameri</u> can |
| 6. A. <u>di</u> aper | B. <u>labo</u> r | C. <u>nomi</u> nate | D. <u>sa</u> ve |
| 7. A. <u>major</u> ity | B. <u>effec</u> tive | C. <u>lifeli</u> ne | D. <u>milit</u> ary |
| 8. A. <u>autu</u> mn | B. <u>for</u> ce | C. <u>dormi</u> tory | D. <u>opp</u> ress |
| 9. A. <u>vacu</u> um | B. <u>abs</u> ent | C. <u>trac</u> e | D. <u>liber</u> ate |
| 10. A. <u>butch</u> er | B. <u>orch</u> ard | C. <u>orch</u> estra | D. <u>ch</u> in |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. A. freedom | B. acquire | C. century | D. housewife |
| 12. A. create | B. movement | C. culture | D. basic |
| 13. A. independence | B. liberate | C. vary | D. labor |
| 14. A. advent | B. control | C. method | D. cycle |
| 15. A. factory | B. pursue | C. policy | D. mechanize |
| 16. A. knowledge | B. machine | C. dishwasher | D. impetus |
| 17. A. during | B. military | C. average | D. result |
| 18. A. business | B. discover | C. airplane | D. level |
| 19. A. government | B. vacuum | C. leisure | D. develop |
| 20. A. pleasant | B. vacancy | C. family | D. effect |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. My mother no longer does all her washing by hand because we've just bought a
 A. washer B. clothes washer C. washing machine D. machine wash
22. I him as soon as he came in the room.
 A. knew B. recognized C. acquired D. dispensed
23. He glanced briefly towards her but there was no
 A. knowledge B. notice C. recognition D. announcement
24. Writing poetry her from daily routine.
 A. liberated B. released C. relaxed D. entertained
25. We went a lot when we traveled to Italy.
 A. seeing sight B. sightseeing C. to see sight D. to sight seeing
26. Our efforts in success.
 A. resulted B. managed C. afforded D. tried

27. Nowadays women have more opportunities to acquire freedom and a career.
A. suit B. do C. pursue D. sue
28. One of our employees has quit her job. Do you want to fill the?
A. place B. job C. work D. vacancy
29. As men had to join the army, women had to their business.
A. take over B. take up C. take on D. take in
30. What gave to the women's movement at the beginning of the Second World War?
A. promotion B. impetus C. condition D. circumstance

VI. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

31. There's tea in the cup.
A. little B. few C. many D. much
32. women are waiting outside.
A. Some of B. Some C. Each D. Every
33. We haven't got money. Don't think we are rich.
A. many B. a lot of C. much D. little
34. Let's start work again. We have too holidays.
A. many B. a lot of C. much D. few
35. Would you like coffee?
A. any B. some C. a lot of D. a little
36. The children were standing around me. I gave an apple.
A. all B. several C. each D. neither
37. He's a careful man. He doesn't make mistakes.
A. either B. all C. much D. any
38. student has a book.
A. Each of B. Some C. All D. Every
39. People nowadays want meals which require a minimum amount of preparation they can spend their time doing other things.
A. although B. despite C. if D. so that
40. There is no point in having a lot of extra free time it is used well.
A. if B. unless C. because D. so that

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. He no longer is content with his family life so he lives alone.
A B C D
42. Hardly my mother understands me in difficult situations although I try very hard to make her understand me.
A B C D
43. Seldom does my father agree with my bad behaviors though he loves me a lot.
A B C D

44. She can sing never because she has lost her voice.
A B C D
45. Never will you can see me again. I am going to the U.S.A and I will never come back.
A B C D
46. She does not longer take care of her mother day and night because somebody has
A B C
been there to help.
D
47. Only at home I feel happy and motivated to work hard.
A B C D
48. No sooner had I sat down then my brother shouted "Help!"
A B C D
49. Some of children don't like playing with toys.
A B C D
50. Much of my the money has been stolen.
A B C D

V. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *If you hadn't left the door unlocked, the thief wouldn't have got in so easily.*
A. The thief found it easy getting in although the door was locked.
B. The thief got in easily since the door had been locked.
C. The thief found it easy to get in because the door was not locked.
D. The door was unlocked because the thief could get in easily.
52. *Whenever you visit my city, please give me a ring.*
A. Remember to phone me whenever you visit my city.
B. Don't forget to call me whenever anyone visits my city.
C. If you visit my city, you will remember to give me a ring.
D. Please don't forget ringing me if you visit my city.
53. *You won't know what to do if you don't read the instructions carefully.*
A. You won't know what to do except you read the instructions carefully.
B. Reading the instructions carefully and you will know what to do.
C. Unless you read the instructions carefully, you won't know what to do.
D. You won't know what to do until you read the instructions carefully.
54. *I have seldom had a more relaxing holiday.*
A. Seldom do I have a more relaxing holiday.
B. A more relaxing holiday is what seldom I have.
C. Seldom have I had a more relaxing holiday.
D. Never in my life have I had such a relaxing holiday.
55. *Mary doesn't just dance, she also sings.*
A. Not only dance, Mary also sings.
B. Mary not only dances but also sings.
C. Mary doesn't dance but sings.
D. Just not dancing, Mary sings.

56. *I don't like this job although the salary is good.*
 A. I don't like this job although the good salary . . .
 B. I hate the job however much I can make money.
 C. In spite of good salary, I don't care for this job.
 D. The salary is good and I don't like the job.
57. *My father doesn't work in this school any more.*
 A. No longer my father works in this school.
 B. My father no longer works in this school.
 C. My father works in this school no longer.
 D. No longer does my father works in this school.
58. *I had only just put the phone down when the boss rang back.*
 A. No sooner I had put the phone down when the boss rang back.
 B. No sooner had I put the phone down than the boss rang back.
 C. I had no chance to put the phone down and the boss rang back.
 D. No chance did I have to put the phone down when the boss rang back.
59. *The weather was bad, so we postponed our trip.*
 A. We delayed our trip due to the bad weather.
 B. We cancelled our trip because the weather was bad.
 C. We called off our trip since the weather was bad.
 D. The weather was not good, so we cancelled our trip.
60. *Because of the invention of computers, pupils no longer spend much time calculating.*
 A. No longer do pupils spend much time calculating due to the invention of computers.
 B. Because computers invent, pupils no longer spend much time calculating.
 C. No longer spending much time calculating, students are grateful for the invention of computers.
 D. No longer pupils spend a lot of time on calculating because of the invention of computers.

VII. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

WOMEN'S LIBERATION

Since the middle of this century, women around the world have been (61) greater independence and recognition. (62) longer content with their traditional roles. (63) housewives and mothers, women have joined together to (64) the so-called "women's liberation movement". While the forces behind this international movement (65) from culture to culture and from individual to individual, the basic (66) in the United States can be traced to three events: The development of effective birth-control methods, the invention of labor-saving (67) for the home, and the advent of the World War II.

The first cause of the liberation of women was the development of effective birth-control (68), freeing women from the endless cycle of childbearing and rearing. (69) a result of having a choice as to if and when to bear children, women acquired the freedom and the time to (70)

interests outside the home. Because of the development of birth control, women could (71) having children or avoid having them altogether; consequently, women had the opportunity to acquire an education and/ or pursue a career.

The second (72) was the development of mechanized labor-saving devices for the home, resulting (73) more leisure time and freedom for women. For example, fifty years ago, a housewife spent an average of twelve to fourteen hours per day doing housework. Due to the invention of machines such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines and dishwashers, a housewife can now (74) care of her daily housework in about five hours.

The third event that, at least in the United States, gave impetus to the liberation of women was the World War II. During the war, most men were serving in the military. Consequently, women had to (75) the vacancies in the labor force. Women by the thousands went to work in factories and even took over businesses for their absent husbands. This was a great change for the majority of American women, for they discovered that they could weld airplanes and manage a business as well as change diapers and bake cookies.

These three events planted the seeds of a great change in society, and the effects of this change are being felt at all levels: in the family, in business, and in government.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 61. A. seeking | B. looking | C. finding | D. searching |
| 62. A. Not | B. None | C. No | D. Never |
| 63. A. like | B. such as | C. alike | D. as |
| 64. A. cause | B. bring | C. take | D. create |
| 65. A. different | B. difference | C. vary | D. variation |
| 66. A. causes | B. effects | C. has | D. brings |
| 67. A. equipment | B. tools | C. devices | D. things |
| 68. A. ways | B. methods | C. means | D. measures |
| 69. A. As | B. Since | C. Like | D. Such |
| 70. A. take | B. chase | C. run | D. pursue |
| 71. A. cancel | B. delay | C. call off | D. prevent |
| 72. A. event | B. news | C. advent | D. cause |
| 73. A. a | B. on | C. in | D. over |
| 74. A. do | B. take | C. get | D. have |
| 75. A. apply | B. ask | C. request | D. fill |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

It is early in the morning. Mr. and Mrs. Nosan are in the kitchen. They are very busy. Mr. Nosan is standing at the stove. He is frying 45 eggs. Mrs. Nosan is standing at the kitchen counter. She is pouring 45 glasses of milk. Do Mr. and Mrs. Nosan have a restaurant? Are they cooking breakfast for their customers? No, Mr. and Mrs. Nosan don't have a restaurant. They are cooking breakfast for their children.

Mr. and Mrs. Nosan have 58 children. They adopted 52 of the 58 children. Some of the children are grown. They live in their own houses and have their own families now. But 45 of the children still live at home. Why did Mr. and Mrs. Nosan adopt 52 children?

A lot of people want to adopt children. But they want to adopt babies, healthy babies. They do not want to adopt older children or children with physical problems. These children have to wait a long time for a home. Sometimes they never find a home. Mr. and Mrs. Nosan want to give some of these children a home and a family.

In the Nosan family, everybody helps. Some of the Nosan children have physical problems. The children with physical problems help, too. One little girl has no arms, but she changes the baby's diaper. She uses her feet. Mrs. Nosan tells the children, "You have a problem. Everybody has a problem. Some people are very short. Some people have glasses. Some people are overweight. Some problems are big, and some problems are small, but everybody has a problem. Don't worry about your problems."

The Nosan children help their parents, but Mr. and Mrs. Nosan have a lot of work. Mrs. Nosan washes 12 loads of laundry everyday. Mr. and Mrs. Nosan cook all the meals. They are busy from five o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock at night. How can they do it?

Mrs. Nosan says, "God gives everybody different abilities. My husband and I have a special ability. We can love and take care of many children. God said, 'You can do it.' And God is right. We can."

76. *Mr. and Mrs. Nosan*.....

- A. are always in the kitchen.
- B. are the busiest couple in the country.
- C. are running a restaurant.
- d. have a lot of children.

77. *How many children have Mr. and Mrs. Nosan adopted?*

- A. 45
- B. 52
- C. 58
- D. over 100

78. *Why have Mr. and Mrs. Nosan adopted so many children?*

- A. They want to have as many children as possible.
- B. They love babies.
- C. They want to provide a home and a family for older children or children with physical problems who have to wait for a long time to be adopted.
- D. They are crazy people.

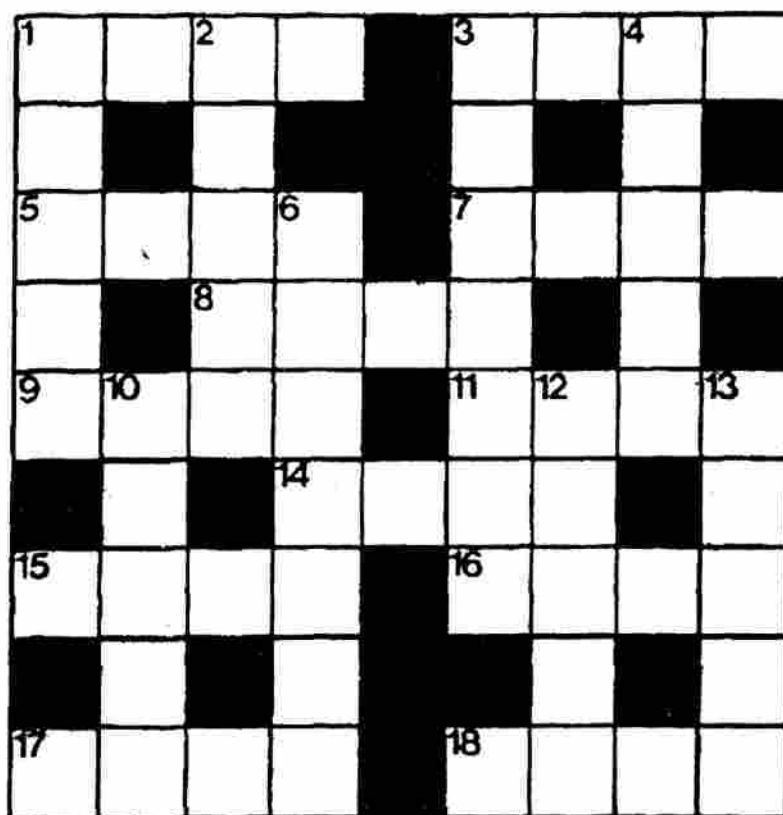
79. *In the Nosan family,*

- A. all the children have physical problems.
- B. children with physical problems don't have to help.
- C. one little girl with no arms can change the baby's diaper by using her feet.
- D. nosan complains about the children's problems.

80. *Mr. and Mrs. Nosan adopt so many children because*

- A. they are very rich.
- B. the children help them.
- C. they wash a lot of laundry every day.
- D. they believe they have the ability to help and God told them they could do it.

Quick Fit



ACROSS

1. Speedy (4)
3. Felines (4)
5. Figure of worship (4)
7. Midday (4)
8. Cried (4)
9. Record (4)
11. Egg on (4)
14. Wheel part (4)
15. S.American country (4)
16. Measurement (4)
17. Bees home (4)

18. Stained (4)

DOWN

1. Cooked in fat (5)
2. Exhibits (5)
3. 100 years (7)
4. Leather strap (5)
6. Talk (7)
10. Ancient British tribe (5)
12. Prepared (5)
13. Finished (5)

PRACTICE TEST 8

STEAMBOAT COMING

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ch</u> urn | B. <u>bir</u> thplace | C. <u>bu</u> rn | D. <u>lit</u> erary |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> art | B. <u>hi</u> ccup | C. <u>cr</u> eat <u>e</u> | D. <u>c</u> elebrate |
| 3. A. <u>p</u> ilot | B. <u>ey</u> elid | C. <u>ti</u> ny | D. <u>si</u> gn |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> under | B. <u>th</u> inker | C. <u>fath</u> om | D. <u>th</u> ermometer |
| 5. A. <u>e</u> mp <u>ty</u> | B. <u>re</u> al | C. <u>f</u> elt | D. <u>de</u> ad |
| 6. A. <u>wh</u> arf | B. <u>bo</u> rn | C. <u>repor</u> ter | D. <u>wag</u> on |
| 7. A. <u>sw</u> ung | B. <u>pu</u> blish | C. <u>succ</u> ess | D. <u>uns</u> ure |
| 8. A. <u>ar</u> row | B. <u>smo</u> ke | C. <u>drow</u> sy | D. <u>negr</u> o |
| 9. A. <u>teen</u> age | B. <u>dam</u> age | C. <u>herit</u> age | D. <u>carri</u> age |
| 10. A. <u>wag</u> on | B. <u>cr</u> eat <u>e</u> | C. <u>sl</u> ave | D. <u>fath</u> om |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. A. famous | B. pictures <u>que</u> | C. <u>h</u> uman | D. <u>st</u> eamboat |
| 12. A. <u>a</u> pp <u>ea</u> r | B. <u>p</u> ow <u>er</u> ful | C. <u>h</u> and <u>s</u> ome | D. <u>f</u> anc <u>y</u> |
| 13. A. <u>w</u> ond <u>e</u> r | B. <u>g</u> or <u>ge</u> ous | C. <u>d</u> evic <u>e</u> | D. <u>f</u> ur <u>i</u> ous |
| 14. A. <u>i</u> nstantly | B. <u>r</u> emote | C. <u>ch</u> imney | D. <u>q</u> uarter |
| 15. A. <u>cl</u> atter | B. <u>f</u> ollow | C. <u>r</u> emote | D. <u>v</u> olume |
| 16. A. <u>v</u> illage | B. <u>b</u> oyhood | C. <u>m</u> agnificent | D. <u>p</u> inewood |
| 17. A. <u>g</u> lorious | B. <u>c</u> aptain | C. <u>p</u> assenger | D. <u>a</u> sleep |
| 18. A. <u>a</u> rtic <u>le</u> | B. <u>c</u> elebrate | C. <u>l</u> ecture | D. <u>a</u> rrive |
| 19. A. <u>a</u> dventu <u>r</u> e | B. <u>n</u> ewspap <u>e</u> r | C. <u>l</u> iterary | D. <u>p</u> ublish |
| 20. A. <u>s</u> ummer | B. <u>n</u> egro | C. <u>w</u> agon | D. <u>m</u> ajestic |

III. CHOOSE the Answer A, B, C or D Which best completes each sentence.

21. John was a boy with a mind.
A. lightning-fast B. light-quick C. lightning-fast D. light-fast
22. He was an orphan living with a widow who was not so
A. worthy trust B. trustworthy C. worth trust D. trustworth
23. After a long day traveling on the sea he felt
A. sea struck B. seasick C. sea ridden D. sea beaten
24. He was a little bit surprised because once he traveled by plane he didn't feel at all.
A. airsick B. plane sick C. atmosphere sick D. height sick

25. A day at the seaside is a real possibility, but it all the weather.
A. depends on B. reminds of C. up to D. suffers from
26. I'm confident about the listening and speaking exams but what I need to is my grammar.
A. consist of B. laugh at C. concentrate on D. suffer from
27. Mark Twain worked as a newspaper in Virginia City.
A. announcer B. reporter C. writer D. composer
28. The Negro wagon driver was famous for his voice.
A. noisily B. loudly C. noisy D. loud
29. People fasten their eyes on the boat.
A. coming B. being C. landing D. steering
30. Don't you think people wastes a lot of time?
A. envying B. running C. infuriating D. angering

IV. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following sentences.

31. He didn't think they would him
A. let/ to do the job B. let/ do the job
C. allow/to do the job D. allow/do the job
32. My parents will never allow out alone at night.
A. go B. to go C. to going D. going
33. I should advise you until he comes back.
A. wait B. waiting C. to wait D. to waiting
34. What would you doing?
A. recommend B. ask C. want D. hope
35. I will return the book I finish reading it.
A. soon B. sooner or later C. as soon as D. so soon as
36. Did you enjoy out with them last night?
A. to go B. go C. going D. about going
37. Chris is very absent-minded, so him his homework.
A. remind/ to do B. remind/ doing C. remind/ of doing D. remind/ do
38. What did you him?
A. suggest/ doing B. suggest/ to do C. advise/ do D. advise/ to do
39. They don't permit in this area.
A. to fish B. fishing C. we fish D. we fishing
40. I am looking forward you again.
A. to see B. to seeing C. see D. seeing

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. Do you think the film which is on at Horizon Cinema is enough exciting to watch?
A B C D
42. You can't imagine that I feel so interesting in the story that I have read it several times.
A B C D

43. They allowed me to crossing the street to get to the area so in the end everything
A B C D
was fine.
44. I didn't have any money paying him so I had to ask for my father's help.
A B C D
45. What a horrible cough! If I were you, I'd give up to smoke, you know.
A B C D
46. Mr. Carter, to who I spoke on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan.
A B C D
47. She told me her address and I wrote them down on a piece of paper.
A B C D
48. He doesn't allow to smoke in his house because he believes smoking is harmful to
A B C
health.
D
49. English spoken in many parts of the world so I hope you can speak English in Congo.
A B C D
50. Now that my father has bought different kinds of labor-saving devices, no longer
A B
has my mother to do all her housework with her hands.
C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.

51. *Smoking is not allowed in the library.*
A. You are not able to smoke in the library.
B. Don't smoke in the library.
C. Your smoking is not welcomed in the library.
D. We are not allowed to smoke in the library.
52. *Can you tell me her address?*
A. Do you know what is her address? B. You know what is her address?
C. Do you know what her address is? D. Can you know her address?
53. *She said she wouldn't tell anyone about what had happened.*
A. She threatened me not to tell anyone about what had happened.
B. She promised not to tell anyone about what had taken place.
C. She was sure not to tell anyone about what had occurred.
D. She believed she wouldn't tell anyone about what had happened.
54. *Don't forget to turn on the light before you go to bed.*
A. Don't forget to make the light off before you go to bed.
B. Remember making the light off before bedtime.
C. Don't forget to switch the light before bedtime.
D. Remember to switch off the light before you go to bed.
55. *I tried as hard as I could, but I still didn't pass.*
A. Hard I tried, I still failed. B. Although I did my best, I still didn't pass.
C. I shouldn't have tried hard. D. I didn't pass but I tried hard.

56. *My parents met in 1970.*
 A. My parents have known one another for 10 years.
 B. My parents have known each other since 1970.
 C. My parents have known one another since 1970.
 D. My parents have known each other for 10 years.
57. *I don't share your opinion about military service.*
 A. I don't think as you do on military service.
 B. I am different from you in military service.
 C. I don't agree with you about military service.
 D. What I think about military service is not like you.
58. *He can't afford to go to America this summer.*
 A. He doesn't try to go to America this summer.
 B. He doesn't have enough money to go to America this summer.
 C. He can't manage going to America this summer.
 D. He doesn't like to go to America this summer.
59. *Driving on the left will always feel strange to me.*
 A. I am not used to driving on the left.
 B. I don't like the idea of driving on the left.
 C. I find it strange to get used to driving on the left.
 D. I don't think I will ever get used to driving on the left.
60. *I lived in London as a child, but I don't anymore.*
 A. I am not living in London.
 B. I spent my childhood in London and I will come back.
 C. I used to live in London as a child.
 D. I liked my childhood in London but now I don't want to live there anymore.

VII. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

TAKING RISKS AT SEA

One (61) last summer a boy (62) took an old tyre from (63) garage and went down to the beach to (64) , although he (65) swim and his mother had (66) go near the water. But he felt (67) so he took no notice of her warning. Before long the wind blew him out to sea. His sister saw him but by this time he was (68) far out for anyone to reach him. Then someone had the (69) up the coastguards. (70) few minutes a helicopter was (71) flying over the boy and he was soon pulled to safety. Cases like this happen every day (72) summer and sometimes people are not so lucky. (73) surprises coastguards is that people (74) on special clothes and take all kinds of precautions when they go climbing often go out in small boats without (75) safety equipment or means of signaling for help.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 61. A. time | B. time the | C. day | D. day the |
| 62. A. of 10 years | B. with 10 years | C. of 10 years | D. who had 10 |
| 63. A. his fathers' | B. her fathers' | C. her father's | D. his father's |
| 64. A. bath | B. bathe himself | C. bathe | D. bath himself |
| 65. A. might not | B. couldn't to | C. didn't know | D. has not been able to |
| 66. A. told him that he
Didn't | B. said him that
him not to | C. told him not to | D. said he didn't |
| 67. A. to be hot | B. hot | C. himself to be hot | D. himself hot |
| 68. A. so | B. such | C. enough | D. too |
| 69. A. idea to ring | B. idea of ringing | C. interest to ring | D. interest of ringing |
| 70. A. At a | B. At | C. In | D. In a |
| 71. A. even | B. still | C. yet | D. already |
| 72. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. the |
| 73. A. The thing what | B. It is what | C. What | D. That which |
| 74. A. who puts | B. who put | C. which puts | D. which put |
| 75. A. taking any | B. taking no | C. to take any | D. to take no |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

Police Officer Tidwell left the station just after 8 a.m on Sunday, June 4. He had spent an uneventful night on duty and was looking forward to his day to rest. By habit he took a short cut down the path behind Digby Hall Road and after a minute or two he saw a man climbing down a drain-pipe from an open bedroom window of number 29. In silence Tidwell crept into the garden. The man reached the ground and was dusting himself down when he felt his arm gripped.

"It's 8.15 on Sunday morning," said the officer, "and this sort of thing seems an unlikely adventure at such a time. Would you mind explaining?"

The man was obviously startled but kept calm. He said, "I know what you're thinking, officer, but it isn't true. This is a very funny mistake."

"It's part of my job to take an interest in unusual events. I think you've just left this house in a manner other than the customary one. That may be quite innocent, but I'd like to make sure." Tidwell took out his notebook and a pen. "Name, address and occupation and then, please, tell me your story."

"Charlie Crane, lorry driver, from Nottingham, 51, Brecon Street. My story..."

"Yes. What were you doing like a fly on that wall, Mr. Crane?"

"Well, I had a breakdown yesterday and had to stay the night here. Bed and breakfast. The landlady's name is Mrs. Fern. She gave me breakfast at seven, and I was out of here in the right way and down at the lorry park by half past. It was only when I left around for a cigarette I realized I'd left \$80 in my pay envelop under the pillow here at number 29. I always put it under my pillow at night. It's a habit I've got into. I even do it at home..."

"I see. Why didn't you miss it when you went to pay Mrs. What's-her- name?"

"I paid her last night. You've got to pay when you take the room, see? So I came rushing back, but it's Sunday, and she'd gone back to bed, and could I wake her? I rang the bell and banged on the front door for ten minutes before I came round here to the back and spotted my bedroom window still open. Up I went, then, up this pipe. It's a trick I learnt in the army. She hadn't made the bed, and the money was still there. You know the rest, and I hope you believe it because..."

"Mr. Crane, whatever are you doing here? I thought you'd gone an hour ago." It was Mrs. Fern speaking from the kitchen window at the corner of the house.

76. *Why was Tidwell walking along that path?*
A. He usually discovered something suspicious along that way.
B. He had an appointment with a man at number 29, Digby Hall Road.
C. He chose to go that way by chance.
D. He knew he would get home quicker that way.
77. *According to the passage, the officer saw a man.....*
A. causing damage to a house
B. bringing a pipe out through a window
C. leaving a house
D. trying to break into a house
78. *The police officer questioned the man because.....*
A. he had seen him doing a strange thing
B. he thought he recognized him
C. the man had fallen and needed attention
D. the man had tried to escape
79. *When Mr. Crane was at home, he.....*
A. kept his cigarette under his pillow at night.
B. always carried his money about in an envelope
C. tried to give up the smoking habit
D. hid his money under his pillow at night
80. *What trick had Crane learnt in the army?*
A. Opening windows from the outside.
B. Climbing pipes.
C. Getting money from people.
D. Making beds.

ALPHABET SOUP

Insert a different letter of the alphabet into each of the 26 empty boxes to form a word of five or more letters reading across. The letter you insert may be the first, the last, or in the middle of the word. Each letter of the alphabet will be used only once. Cross the letter off the list below as you use it. All the letters in each row are not necessarily used in forming the word.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Y	S	K	A	B		V	E	C	N	G
H	R	T	L	S		O	R	D	P	O
R	E	M	O	V		C	B	N	A	T
C	U	V	K	E		E	R	T	M	A
T	N	C	L	O		D	C	G	L	P
S	M	O	O	T		A	X	P	D	E
Y	T	H	A	N		S	L	D	O	P
E	F	B	U	L		E	M	N	A	B
R	H	D	M	F		O	O	R	C	O
M	O	N	D	A		X	F	T	B	L
F	W	R	I	T		N	G	H	D	Y
C	D	D	R	I		E	S	F	A	G
N	F	B	U	Z		E	R	B	A	O
O	T	A	O	B		E	C	T	K	M
S	U	V	D	S		U	A	T	C	N
W	P	O	G	A		B	O	D	E	O
T	K	R	M	T		A	I	L	S	N
L	D	R	E	A		C	D	N	F	E
E	C	F	C	A		L	E	O	T	D
A	T	G	R	A		U	A	L	R	E
H	P	F	M	I		U	T	E	X	V
C	A	B	R	N		W	A	M	P	L
Y	L	E	N	R		L	O	T	H	G
M	D	K	A	F		A	I	R	D	E
O	B	D	I	P		E	R	C	G	T
F	G	S	E	T		L	E	F	P	E



PRACTICE TEST 9

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>e</u> go | B. bro <u>ch</u> ure | C. <u>k</u> not | D. po <u>s</u> ter |
| 2. A. <u>f</u> ancy | B. <u>ca</u> ught | C. <u>th</u> atch | D. <u>f</u> an |
| 3. A. <u>l</u> eather | B. <u>l</u> eague | C. <u>d</u> ealt | D. <u>f</u> eather |
| 4. A. <u>r</u> oof | B. <u>r</u> ough | C. <u>l</u> augh | D. <u>al</u> though |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> tar | B. <u>ch</u> art | C. <u>ch</u> at | D. <u>s</u> tart |
| 6. A. <u>a</u> live | B. <u>w</u> ife | C. <u>k</u> nife | D. <u>p</u> ity |
| 7. A. <u>w</u> ound | B. <u>s</u> ound | C. <u>pr</u> onounce | D. <u>c</u> ount |
| 8. A. <u>b</u> oredom | B. <u>t</u> ore | C. <u>w</u> ood | D. <u>d</u> oorway |
| 9. A. <u>m</u> armalade | B. <u>t</u> eenage | C. <u>a</u> id | D. <u>s</u> aid |
| 10. A. <u>ch</u> arismatic | B. <u>ch</u> amber | C. <u>ch</u> allenge | D. <u>ch</u> apter |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. A. market | B. society | C. sociable | D. marmalade |
| 12. A. identify | B. bitten | C. calculate | D. desperate |
| 13. A. operator | B. framework | C. symptom | D. psychology |
| 14. A. connect | B. vital | C. fortune | D. possible |
| 15. A. energy | B. distant | C. compete | D. decorate |
| 16. A. straightforward | B. perform | C. lucky | D. accident |
| 17. A. accidentally | B. common | C. politics | D. numerous |
| 18. A. cauliflower | B. marathon | C. fantastic | D. studio |
| 19. A. special | B. persuade | C. planet | D. leopard |
| 20. A. enquiry | B. military | C. permanent | D. comfort |

III. CHOOSE the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. Collin's new book will benext week.
 A. out B. made C. published D. done
22. The studied the music carefully before the concert.
 A. driver B. actress C. student D. conductor
23. The company was bought by a Japanese firm.
 A. publishing B. published C. publish D. publication
24. I like detective stories in which I can't think who did the
 A. killing B. cutting C. murder D. suffer
25. Jim has started painting as a
 A. interest B. fun C. like D. hobby

26. Advertising is useful but sometimes it customers.
A. bewilders B. worries C. interests D. annoys
27. We call a person who lived in a cave, especially in the old time, a
A. cavemen B. caveman C. caveperson D. cave people
28. As a street, she sells fruit and flowers.
A. seller B. vendor C. buyer D. wanderer
29. Make contact with newspapers and magazines in the country if you want to your products.
A. sell B. give C. advertise D. make
30. Advertisements always provide us with important information about
A. producing B. products C. produce D. production

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. 90 percent of Asia's people live in the eastern and southern parts of the continent, which contain some of the most regions in the world.
A. Most/thick-populated B. Most/thickly-populated
C. Almost/thick-populated D. Almost/thickly-populated
32. "Who should go to see him?"
"I suggest that Jenny to see him."
A. go B. goes C. would go D. went
33. "Peter, do you have a car?"
"No, but I wish I one."
A. having B. have C. can have D. had
34. "Did you enjoy the show last night?"
"Yes, but I wish I a cold."
A. hadn't B. didn't have C. hadn't had D. wouldn't have
35. You should drive carefully, because accidents easily.
A. occurring B. occur C. occurred D. are occurred
36. He didn't go, but he's
A. plan to B. planning to C. plans to D. plan
37. It's high time you to study seriously.
A. begin B. began C. did begin D. would begin
38. Goodyear worked for the benefit of mankind.
A. devote B. devoted
C. devotedly D. more devotedly
39. The mirror was broken.
A. accident B. accidentally
C. Accidental D. by accident
40. Examinations make me I always get
A. angry /being nervous B. anger/nervously
C. angrily/nervous D. angry/nervous

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. I think it's expensive to advertisement on television and on magazines.
A B C D
42. She consider it interesting to understand different cultures and life-styles.
A B C D
43. Do you think it's customary to tip porter here in Vietnam?
A B C D
44. She doesn't think it's easy to get John change his mind.
A B C D
45. Everyone knows it's dangerous to drive fastly in the city.
A B C D
46. He certainly finds it useful to read whole book.
A B C D
47. Mary has just started a work as a shop assistant.
A B C D
48. The breaks are such short that there's no time to do anything other than get a drink and something to eat.
A B C D
49. My computer has lots of games which I can play after I have did my homework.
A B C D
50. In Ghana people attach great important to social and community events and many people are deeply religious.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *Laura is the best basketball player in the club.*
A. Laura plays basketball better than some in the club.
B. No one in the club is as good as Laura
C. Laura plays basketball very well.
D. No one in the club is as good at basketball as Laura.
52. *My father hardly drinks beer.*
A. My father never drinks beer.
B. My father is not interested in drinking beer.
C. It's impossible my father drinks beer.
D. It's unusual for my father to drink beer.
53. *Are you saying I'm lying?*
A. Are you suspicious with me?
B. Are you accusing me of lying?
C. I wonder if you are suspicious of me.
D. I wonder if you are accusing me of lying?
54. *I only I hadn't talked to you about that.*
A. I am regretting to talk to you about that.
B. I regret to talk to you about that.

- C. I regretted to talk to you about that.
 D. I regret having talked to you about that.
55. *"Would you like to stay for dinner?" she asked.*
 A. She suggested me to stay for dinner. B. She offered me to stay for dinner.
 C. She advised me to stay for dinner. D. She invited me to stay for dinner.
56. *When did your teacher begin to teach in this school?*
 A. How long did your teacher work in this school?
 B. How long did your teacher begin working in this school?
 C. How long is your teacher teaching in this school?
 D. How long has your teacher been teaching in this school?
57. *It is so hot a day that I can't do anything.*
 A. Such a hot day is it that I can't do anything.
 B. Such a hot day is it that I can't do anything.
 C. What a hot day it is so I can't do anything.
 D. Because it is so hot I can't do anything.
58. *Badminton and tennis are similar in some ways.*
 A. Badminton and tennis are like in some ways.
 B. Badminton is alike tennis in some ways.
 C. Badminton is similar tennis in some ways.
 D. Badminton and tennis are alike in some ways.
59. *Would you mind if I helped you with these piles of books?*
 A. Do you mind if I helped you with these piles of books?
 B. Would you mind if I help you with these piles of books?
 C. Do you mind if I am helping you carry with these piles of books?
 D. Can I help you with these piles of books?
60. *"Alright. I've broken the window. I admit it," she said.*
 A. She admitted to break the window.
 B. She admitted having broken the window.
 C. She said to break the window.
 D. She said to have broken the window.

VII. Read the passage and choose a, b, c or d for each of the following blanks.

HOW THE POP SONGS OF TOMORROW ARE CHOSEN

Teenagers in America buy (61) of records every year so it is (62) surprising that manufacturers find it (63) to try out the recordings, they have made (64) live audiences before (65) the records on the market. The (66) way of doing this is (67) employed in Hollywood, where hundreds of (68) are (69) test records and given dials that measure their response to them electrically. (70) to the sessions enjoys them, (71) they are not paid for their help. They think (72) an opportunity to (73) the manufacturers (74) they like. They say there (75) be more sessions than this.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 61. A. a million | B. millions | C. several million | D. over a million |
| 62. A. almost | B. hardly | C. even | D. nearly |
| 63. A. being useful | B. to be useful | C. useful | D. that it is useful |

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 64. A. at | B. to | C. opposite | D. in front of |
| 65. A. put | B. to put | C. putting | D. they are putting |
| 66. A. most effective | B. more effective | C. effectivest | D. effectiver |
| 67. A. which is | B. which one is | C. that is | D. the one |
| 68. A. youngs | B. young people | C. the youth | D. the youths |
| 69. A. demanded to listen | B. demanded to listen | C. invited to listen to | D. invited to to listen to |
| 70. A. Everyone who go | B. Everyone who goes | C. All people who go | D. All people who goes |
| 71. A. although | B. in spite of | C. however | D. nevertheless |
| 72. A. they are them | B. they are given | C. it is being being given | D. it is given them |
| 73. A. explain | B. inform | C. tell | D. say |
| 74. A. what | B. that | C. the things that | D. that things |
| 75. A. would | B. should | C. shall | D. ought |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S

Madame Tussaud's is London's most visited tourist attraction, with over two and a half million visitors a year. There are over 400 models on display. Each one is worth \$20,000, so security is tight. However, despite the monitors and eagle-eyed staff, visitors can't resist picking up souvenirs and someone even went off with Marie Antoinette's head.

Making the wax models is a highly skilled and lengthy process. From start to finish it takes months to work for the artists and craftsmen who contribute to produce the final figure. All the waxworks are life-size replicas of the real person, down to the last detail. Even Michael Jackson's inside trouser leg has been measured and recorded. This is considered highly classified information, of course.

Stuart Williamson, a sculptor here for fifteen years, says, "Either they come to the museum or we go to them. We went to Buckingham Palace to do the Royal Family and the Neverland Ranch for Jackson. They sit on a turntable where they are measured and photographed from every angle possible. I then sculpt the clay, trying to get a feel for their personality, which is as important as what they look like."

The most nerve-racking part of the job can be when the real person meets their wax double. Bod Geldof thought that he wasn't untidy enough and ruffled his twin's hair. The Dalai Lama thought the whole thing was funny. Clothes for the models are often chosen by the famous themselves. Madame Tussaud's has the only exact replica of Princess Diana's wedding dress. Sometimes clothes are given to the museum. John Haigh, the acid bath murderer, donated his suit the day before he was executed. And when comedian, Lenny Henry, revisited Madame Tussaud's, he was horrified to see his wax double wearing his favorite pink suit – he had been looking for it for two years.

The public's fascination with fame and fortune means Madame Tussaud's will continue to be a popular venue for many years to come.

76. *What do we learn from Madame Tussaud's?*
A. Two and a half million visitors go there per year.
B. There are 400 models on display there.
C. Models on display there don't cost much money.
D. Madame Tussaud's is London's most visited tourist attraction.
77. *What does the writer say about making the wax models?*
A. It takes little time to finish the models.
B. Anyone can make the wax models.
C. Artists and craftsmen contribute to producing the final figure.
D. It requires high skill and short process to make the wax models.
78. *How are waxworks of famous people life-size replicas of the real person, down to the last detail?*
A. Famous people have to go to the museum to be measured and to have their Details recorded.
B. People from the museum have to go to see famous people to get their details.
C. Either famous people go to the museum or the people from the museum go to see famous people to get their details.
D. Famous people are measured and photographed from every angle possible and their personality is also considered in the sculpture.
79. *What is the famous people's attitude towards their wax doubles?*
A. All of them are happy.
B. All of them are angry.
C. Some don't think they look like the real person.
D. Some find it scruffy.
80. *What does the writer say about clothes for the models?*
A. People from the museum decide what kinds of clothes to put on famous people.
B. Clothes are given to the museum so the museum doesn't have to buy.
C. Madame Tussaud's has exact replicas of famous people's clothes.
D. Famous people choose clothes for themselves.

Riddles

1. Which letter can see?
2. Which letter can flow?
3. Which letter can look at you?
4. Which letter is most selfish?
5. Which letter is always amazed?

PRACTICE TEST 10

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> top | B. <u>w</u> atch | C. <u>c</u> ough | D. <u>t</u> on |
| 2. A. <u>b</u> rain | B. <u>s</u> ailor | C. <u>s</u> hame | D. <u>a</u> ngry |
| 3. A. <u>r</u> eword | B. <u>r</u> ewrite | C. <u>r</u> ecent | D. <u>r</u> eptile |
| 4. A. <u>g</u> uilty | B. <u>f</u> lu | C. <u>s</u> upermarket | D. <u>t</u> wo |
| 5. A. <u>i</u> con | B. <u>i</u> dol | C. <u>i</u> dle | D. <u>i</u> diot |
| 6. A. <u>f</u> ell | B. <u>h</u> ell | C. <u>w</u> elcome | D. <u>p</u> retty |
| 7. A. <u>g</u> um | B. <u>h</u> ut | C. <u>g</u> ust | D. <u>p</u> ush |
| 8. A. <u>a</u> ll | B. <u>o</u> rgan | C. <u>o</u> riginal | D. <u>a</u> lright |
| 9. A. <u>c</u> andle | B. <u>r</u> ecent | C. <u>c</u> ookies | D. <u>c</u> atch |
| 10. A. Ed <u>i</u> nburgh | B. t <u>i</u> n | C. ch <u>a</u> nnel | D. ch <u>i</u> n |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. Edinburgh | B. creator | C. oyster | D. animal |
| 12. A. hurry | B. malaria | C. lion | D. horrifying |
| 13. A. vanish | B. anger | C. mountainous | D. tradition |
| 14. A. negotiate | B. happen | C. mystery | D. editor |
| 15. A. expertise | B. argumentative | C. modem | D. noisy |
| 16. A. monument | B. memory | C. boastful | D. dramatic |
| 17. A. baggage | B. ordinary | C. necessarily | D. iceberg |
| 18. A. considerate | B. meaningful | C. notify | D. announcement |
| 19. A. reduce | B. sunset | C. wonder | D. gossip |
| 20. A. cinematographer | B. scriptwriter | C. distant | D. hurricane |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. It is dangerous to out of the windows of the train.
 A. hold B. slope C. lean D. bend
22. It was my first attempt; I to do better next time.
 A. suppose B. feel C. think D. hope
23. She several times in her chair and then at last she went to sleep.
 A. nodded B. shook C. dropped D. sank
24. To the best results, mix the powder with warm water.
 A. require B. find C. expect D. obtain
25. I wish it would raining.
 A. end B. close C. stop D. rest

26. She loves traveling, and it is her to travel round the world.
A. anxiety B. tendency C. insjstence D. ambition
27. A chemist always puts a on a bottle of medicine.
A. rapport B. label C. programme D. receipt
28. At time there is always plenty of work to do on a farm.
A. production B. profit C. grain D. harvest
29. They're having a party, and they hope you don't the noise.
A. mind B. care C. blame D. object
30. The taxi had to because the traffic lights had turned red.
A. set up B. catch up C. cut up D. pull up

IV. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following sentences.

31. I'm going to the market but I can't think of to buy for dinner.
A. where B. what C. that D. which
32. Do you happen to know?
A. of whom this watch is B. whose watch is this
C. whose watch this is D. this watch of whose
33. You and I went there together,?
A. didn't you B. didn't I C. didn't we D. did we
34. I have never had any liking for cats,?
A. have I B. haven't I C. did I D. didn't I
35. Christ isn't going to go, and Pipe isn't
A. too B. either C. also D. as well
36. "Are they good pianists?"
"Malee's a good pianist "
A. but Peter isn't too B. but Peter isn't either
C. and Peter is too D. and Peter is either
37. I called on her yesterday; she a meal at the time.
A. cooked B. had cooked C. was cooking D. would cook
38. They went from one shop to
A. each other B. other C. the rest D. another
39. blind can see nothing.
A. The B. A C. All D. Every
40. A : How long will your homework take you?
B :
A. In the evening B. For two hours
C. Until eight o'clock D. Since I came in

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. Any sunny day on the coast of Australia, you can see hundreds of young people to go to the beach.
A B C D
42. In weekends it quite normal to drive hundreds of kilometers to the beach.
A B C D
43. In Sydney, a biggest city in Australia, there are thirty-four beaches close to the city centre.
A B C D
44. The most popular dance of Brazil, samba, is often call "The music of the people".
A B C D
45. In 1960s and 1970s people turned to US-style pop music, but these days samba is back again.
A B C D
46. There are different versions of samba: some that people dance in their villages, others that they practise especial to dance at Carnival.
A B C D
47. In Rio thousands of people go to samba schools, typically at a Saturday night, to dance, to learn or just to watch.
A B C D
48. Everybody love to dance, and it's a great way to meet people.
A B C D
49. Russians go to a bath house to relax, to talk to their friends or even discussing business.
A B C D
50. There are cold baths, as well as a hot room that the temperature can reach forty-five degrees.
A B C D

V. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. " *I will help you if I can,* " the man said.
A. The man told me he will help me if he can.
B. The man said me he will help me if he can.
C. The man told me he would help me if he could.
D. The man said me he would help me if he could.
52. *The children are not to eat these cakes.*
A. These cakes are not to eat by the children.
B. These cakes are not to be eaten by the children.
C. These cakes are waiting for the children to be eaten.
D. These cakes are sweet so the children will eat them.

53. *The French make the best wine.*
 A. The French are the best wine-makers.
 B. No one can make wine better than the French.
 C. The French make wine better than some people.
 D. The best wine is made by the French.
54. *It is a waste of time to ask for help.*
 A. Time is wasted asking for help. B. Asking for help is a waste of time.
 C. A waste of time to ask of help. D. A waste of time asking for help.
55. *The box was so heavy that I couldn't lift it.*
 A. So heavy the box that I couldn't lift it.
 B. Such a heavy box that I couldn't lift it.
 C. It was such a heavy box that I couldn't lift it.
 D. It was a heavy box so I couldn't lift it.
56. *When we got to the cinema, we couldn't find a seat.*
 A. There were not seats enough when we got to the cinema.
 B. There were not enough seats when we got to the cinema.
 C. When we were sitting in the cinema, there were few seats left.
 D. When we were sitting in the cinema, some seats were left.
57. *My mother never saves as much as my father does.*
 A. My father doesn't save as much as my mother does.
 B. It is my mother who can never save much.
 C. My father saves more than my mother.
 D. My father is an excellent saver.
58. *She sings so well that everybody cheers her.*
 A. She was such a good singer that everybody cheered her.
 B. She is such good singer that everybody cheers her.
 C. She is so good a singer that everybody cheers her.
 D. She is so good singer that everybody cheers her.
59. *"What are you going to do this weekend?" she asked me.*
 A. She asked me what was I going to do this weekend.
 B. She asked me what was I going to do that weekend.
 C. She asked me what I was going to do this weekend.
 D. She asked me what I was going to do that weekend.
60. *People say that he is rich but stingy.*
 A. He is said rich but stingy. B. He is said to be rich but stingy.
 C. He is said that he is rich but stingy. D. He is said it is rich and stingy of him.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

BRITISH WINE

It is not surprising that people (61) ever (62) Britain with wine and in fact it may astonish you to learn that grapes are grown (63) in England and nearly 200,000 (64) are sold. (65) very new in (66) grapes in Britain.

(67) the climate. The Romans planted the first vines about 300 AD and (68) a long time people always drank home-produced wines. What destroyed the English vine industry was not (69) a change in the climate (70) the fact that an English king, Henry II, inherited the Bordeaux area of France as part of his dominions (71) the twelfth century and the imported wine provided (72) of competition. The English wine industry did not disappear, however, (73) the 16th century, when the monks, (74) had been the main producers in the meantime, (75) by Henry VIII.

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 61. A. hardly | B. almost | C. nearly | D. seldom |
| 62. A. associate | B. associates | C. is associating | D. are associating |
| 63. A. broadly | B. in the open air | C. in the wide | D. outwards |
| 64. A. of bottles of wine | B. bottles of wine | C. of wine bottles | D. wine bottles |
| 65. A. It is anything | B. It is nothing | C. There is Anything | D. There is nothing |
| 66. A. the growing | B. growing | C. the being grown | D. being grow |
| 67. A. However | B. Nevertheless | C. In spite of | D. Although |
| 68. A. for | B. since | C. from | D. during |
| 69. A. enough | B. such | C. too much | D. so much |
| 70. A. then | B. that | C. as | D. like |
| 71. A. on | B. during | C. in | D. since |
| 72. A. much | B. many | C. a great deal | D. a large number |
| 73. A. until | B. while | C. as far as | D. as long as |
| 74. A. what | B. which | C. who | D. that |
| 75. A. had taken away
their estates | B. had their estates
taken away | C. were taken away
their estates | D. took their
estates away |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

WHAT'S THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL LANGUAGE LEARNING?

We asked two experienced teachers of English for their opinion.

Alastair Banton is a teacher at a private language school in the UK. He has also taught English in Japan.

I think the most important thing is that you really have to want to learn the language – without that, you won't get very far. You also have to believe that you will do it. Then there are other things: Of course, you need to work hard, but at the same time you need to enjoy it and not get frustrated when you feel you are not making much progress. And you have to be realistic – learning a language takes time, and you can't expect to know and understand everything in a few weeks. Also you should try to "develop an ear" for the language – not only to recognize the sounds of the language and to understand what people are saying, but also notice the exact words and phrases that people use ... and then try to use them yourself. Some people can do this naturally, but others have to learn how to do it – that's where having a good teacher is important.

Teresa Pelc is a teacher of English in Poland. She has taught English in a secondary school for a number of years.

For me, motivation is the most important thing. You have to be ready to study grammar, read a lot, listen to English songs, radio and T.V, and what's more you have to do these things systematically.

It is so easy to forget what you have just learnt... that's why I needed a teacher to force me to study. Even the most motivated students need that extra push sometimes. I believe that ~~only~~ a very few people can learn a language on their own.

Learning a language can be quite stressful, especially for adults... suddenly, we speak like children and make fools of ourselves! But if you've motivated, you learn to overcome this. It all sounds like very hard work – and it is. It is also very enjoyable – I praise my students for every thing they do well, however small it is. Many of them are very successful and speak English better than me, and some of them have even become English teachers themselves!

76. *What is the text about?*

- A. Learning a foreign language. B. Successful language learning.
C. Secret of successful language learning. D. Teaching a foreign language.

77. *Which of the following is not a factor to contribute to successful language learning?*

- A. You really want to learn the language.
B. You need to work hard.
C. You should develop an ear for the language.
D. You are motivated to go abroad.

78. *Which of the following statements is true about the text?*

- A. The teachers interviewed have never taught in secondary school.
B. Learning a language doesn't take time.
C. All you have to do when learning a language is to recognize the sounds of the language and understand what people are saying.
D. To successfully learn a language you have to be ready to study grammar, read a lot, and listen to English songs, radio and T.V.

79. *What happens when you learn a language?*

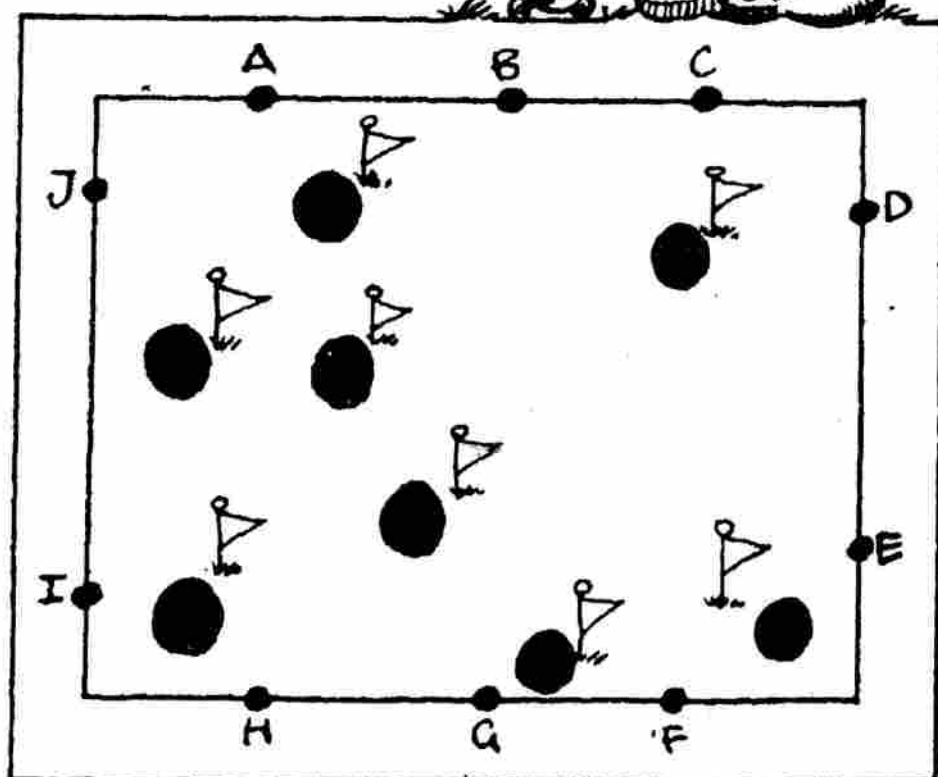
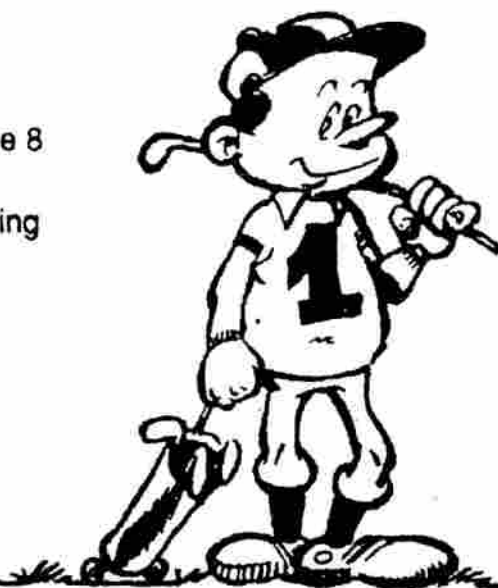
- A. It is easy to forget what you have just learnt.
B. Motivated students don't need any push to study.
C. A great number of people can learn a language on their own.
D. Learning a language is relaxing.

80. *Alastair Banton.....*

- A. thinks motivation is the most important thing in learning a language.
B. finds learning a language quite stressful.
C. thinks that one must be patient when learning a language.
D. praises students for every thing they do well.

GOLF LINE

How does one isolate these 8
holes 2 by 2 by only
drawing 3 straight lines going
from one letter to
another?



PRACTICE TEST 11

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. cart <u>o</u> on | B. inclu <u>d</u> e | C. fl <u>u</u> | D. w <u>o</u> uld |
| 2. A. rept <u>i</u> le | B. comp <u>e</u> titive | C. gr <u>e</u> at | D. he <u>a</u> venly |
| 3. A. p <u>e</u> ar | B. f <u>a</u> re | C. p <u>ea</u> rl | D. b <u>ea</u> r |
| 4. A. th <u>o</u> rn | B. th <u>i</u> rsty | C. th <u>e</u> re | D. th <u>o</u> sands |
| 5. A. t <u>o</u> wn | B. t <u>o</u> wel | C. <u>o</u> wl | D. <u>o</u> we |
| 6. A. d <u>ee</u> d | B. e <u>a</u> ten | C. d <u>ea</u> lt | D. h <u>ea</u> p |
| 7. A. r <u>ou</u> gh | B. g <u>o</u> wn | C. bl <u>ou</u> se | D. cl <u>ow</u> n |
| 8. A. ceas <u>e</u> d | B. increas <u>e</u> d | C. caus <u>e</u> d | D. promis <u>e</u> d |
| 9. A. chop <u>p</u> ed | B. kiss <u>e</u> d | C. hook <u>e</u> d | D. want <u>e</u> d |
| 10. A. ch <u>ea</u> p | B. ch <u>a</u> t | C. ch <u>oi</u> r | D. ch <u>u</u> nk |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 11. A. stimulate | B. organ | C. impossible | D. global |
| 12. A. character | B. complicated | C. react | D. physical |
| 13. A. tendency | B. daily | C. terrorism | D. bombard |
| 14. A. tedious | B. ambitious | C. naturalist | D. favor |
| 15. A. proceed | B. internship | C. properly | D. harmony |
| 16. A. uniform | B. lifestyle | C. occur | D. rainbow |
| 17. A. capitalist | B. deny | C. council | D. thoughtful |
| 18. A. permanent | B. throughout | C. commercial | D. classify |
| 19. A. empty | B. redundant | C. measure | D. surface |
| 20. A. orphanage | B. chimney | C. hilarious | D. funny |

III. Choose the Answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. Look at the ladybird on that of grass!
A. piece B. pile C. blade D. sheet
22. She found the photo among a of old books.
A. piece B. bar C. pile D. blade
23. Could I have a of toothpaste, please?
A. tube B. glass C. container D. loaf
24. I want a of beer, please.
A. loaf B. pint C. volume D. sheet
25. I'd like a of soap, please.
A. bar B. slice C. article D. area
26. Exercising is one of the best ways of keeping away.
A. fun B. depression C. happiness D. joy

27. Exercising improves your body and your mind and you to perform better in the work place and at home.
A. widens B. enables C. strengthens D. encourages
28. Proper is essential if you want to get the most from exercise.
A. breath B. breathe C. breathing D. breathless
29. You should also take into your heart rate.
A. accounting B. accountant C. considerate D. consideration
30. It can be harmful to do too much, which is why all good fitness instructors emphasize the of "listening to your body".
A. important B. importance C. obligate D. obligation

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. We have been informed that animals at the zoo are starving to death.
A. most of B. most all C. almost the D. most of the
32. I want rice.
A. a few B. any C. a little D. another
33. I could tell from the look on her face that something terrible
A. frightened / was happen B. frightening / would happen
C. frightened / had happen D. frightening / had been happened
34. Nowadays, however, young men with a technical education because of the great demand for highly skilled workmen.
A. are well paid B. should pay well C. is well paid D. could pay well
35. Electric trains can go very fast. Those traveling from Tokyo to Osaka, can exceed a speed of 100 miles an hour.
A. for example B. for an example C. for the example D. for examples
36. He directed that no one eat before sunset.
A. must B. should C. would D. could
37. Traveling by air is not cheap. is it interesting.
A. Either B. Neither C. And D. Also
38. Traveling by air is not cheap. And it isn't interesting.
A. either B. neither C. too D. also
39. The cattle moved off quickly, stopping to eat some grass.
A. nowadays B. probably
C. here and there D. here and now
40. She asked for these apples.
A. some more B. any more
C. some more of D. any more of

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. If you were in trouble, I will give you all the help you need.
A B C D
42. It's time you went home, but I'd rather you stay here.
A B C D
43. John Hastings, with who I was at school, has just come to live in our street.
A B C D
44. She keeps tapping her fingers, that gets on my nerves.
A B C D
45. If you have trouble to go to sleep, try drinking a glass of milk before bedtime.
A B C D
46. If you hadn't helped me, I would have been in really trouble last year.
A B C D
47. In spite of her fluency in English, but she can get on well with her job.
A B C D
48. My mother started to cry when she hears the news.
A B C D
49. Anybody who go to the top of the building is impressed by the view.
A B C D
50. It is nice to believe that anything is possible if a person tries hardly enough.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.

51. *Mary is too tired to finish her work before Sunday.*
A. Mary is tired enough to finish her work before Sunday.
B. Mary is so tired so that she cannot finish her work before Sunday.
C. So tired is Mary that she cannot finish her work before Sunday.
D. So tired Mary is that she cannot finish her work before Sunday.
52. *Without your help, I would never have finished my Master Degree.*
A. If you don't help me, I cannot finish my Master Degree.
B. If you didn't help me, I would never finish my Master Degree.
C. I would have never finished my Master Degree if you didn't help me.
D. Had you not helped me, I would never have finished my Master Degree
53. *You won't be able to buy that car for less than \$3000.*
A. That car will cost you at least \$3000.
B. That car is more expensive than \$3000.
C. You must have more than \$3000 to buy that car.
D. That car is so expensive that you shouldn't buy it.
54. *My mother was absolutely sensible to quit the job.*
A. Leaving the job is my mother's sensible action.
B. It was absolutely sensible of my mother to quit the job.
C. Sensibility was necessary for my mother to quit the job.
D. My mother was always right so she quit her job.

55. *I regret hurting your feeling.*
 A. If only I hadn't hurt your feeling. B. If only I didn't hurt your feeling.
 C. I am sorry to hurt your feeling. D. I am sorry but I didn't hurt your feeling.
56. *I used to walk to school with my friends.*
 A. I am accustomed to walking to school with my friends.
 B. I liked walking to school with my friends.
 C. I no longer walk to school with my friends.
 D. I don't walk to school with my friends no longer.
57. *She passed her exam because she worked very hard.*
 A. If she hadn't worked very hard, she wouldn't have pass her exam.
 B. She worked very hard, so she passed her exam.
 C. Passing her exam, she worked very hard.
 D. She passed her exam, working very hard.
58. *Not only Tom but also Kent likes the job.*
 A. Tom likes the job but not Kent.
 B. The job is liked by Kent but not Tom.
 C. Tom likes not only Kent but also the job.
 D. Both Tom and Kent like the job.
59. *We couldn't go because of the bad weather.*
 A. The bad weather prevented us from going.
 B. The bad weather didn't allow us to go.
 C. We had to stay at home because the weather was bad.
 D. Due to the bad weather we had to postpone our picnic.
60. *I prefer tea to coffee.*
 A. I like both coffee and tea.
 B. Coffee is my favorite drink but I drink tea, too.
 C. I like coffee but I like tea more.
 D. I drink tea and coffee.

VII. Read the passage and choose a, b, c or d for each of the following blanks.

AN UNHAPPY HOLIDAY

Julia and James had a church wedding in the early spring. For their honeymoon they went on a (61) in the Greek islands. It was a very modern (62) and there was even a swimming pool on one of the (63) They had an enormous (64) with a bathroom and a bedroom. Julia was a bit (65) about travelling by ship because she'd seen the film *Titanic* a few weeks before. She wanted to (66) that there were enough lifejackets and lifeboats before they left the port just in case anything (67) wrong.

For some reason James found this very (68) and they started to (69) the most terrible rows on the very first day. Julia could hardly believe that this was the same man she had (70) in love with a year before. He had never shown any sign of being so (71) when they were just going (72) together. She began to (73) ever having married him.

To make matters even worse, James started to (74) with some of the other young women on board. He danced with one of these women all evening on the last night and that made Julia decide that the only solution was to split (75) with James and start her life all over again.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 61. A. voyage | B. cruise | C. travel | D. journey |
| 62. A. ferry | B. tanker | C. liner | D. yacht |
| 63. A. decks | B. docks | C. storeys | D. floors |
| 64. A. compartments | B. flat | C. room | D. cabin |
| 65. A. sensitive | B. nervous | C. fed up | D. overcome |
| 66. A. prove | B. confirm | C. secure | D. check |
| 67. A. did | B. made | C. had | D. went |
| 68. A. irritation | B. irritated | C. irritating | D. irritate |
| 69. A. fight | B. do | C. make | D. have |
| 70. A. felt | B. fallen | C. found | D. fault |
| 71. A. impatient | B. unconscious | C. surprising | D. thrilling |
| 72. A. away | B. over | C. through | D. out |
| 73. A. repent | B. regret | C. relieve | D. respect |
| 74. A. flit | B. flight | C. flirt | D. float |
| 75. A. away | B. out | C. up | D. apart |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

After inventing dynamite, Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contribution to mankind. Originally, there were five awards: Literature, Physics, Chemistry, Medicine and Peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first award ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$30,000 to \$125,000.

Every year on December 10th, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature awards.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of the World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare, others have shared their prizes.

76. *When did the first award ceremony take place?*
 A. 1985 B. 1901 C. 1962 D. 1968
77. *Why was the Nobel prize established?*
 A. To recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity.
 B. To resolve political differences.
 C. To honor the inventor of dynamite.
 D. To spend money.

78. *In which area have Americans received the most awards?*

- A. Literature B. Economics C. Peace D. Science

79. *Which of the following statements is NOT true?*

- A. Awards vary in monetary value.
B. Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention.
C. Politics can play an important role in selecting the winner.
D. A few individuals have won two awards.

80. *In how many fields are prizes bestowed?*

- A. 2 B. 5 C. 6 D. 10

FUN CORNER

Riddles

1. How many times do we have to repeat the letters "his" to get the name of a game?
2. In which word are there ten letters T?
3. If you begin with a C, you can eat it, if it begins with an L, you can swim there.
4. If started with an H, it's on the head, if with a C it's an animal.
5. With an M it's what is afraid of cats, with an H it's the place where you live in.

PRACTICE TEST 12

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. en <u>o</u> rmous | b. co <u>t</u> ton | c. co <u>ck</u> tail | d. co <u>pp</u> er |
| 2. A. fa <u>m</u> e | b. fa <u>m</u> ous | c. co <u>nta</u> minate | d. ma <u>tt</u> er |
| 3. A. se <u>n</u> sible | b. re <u>g</u> ret | c. re <u>l</u> ieve | d. re <u>s</u> pect |
| 4. A. st <u>o</u> ne | b. pr <u>o</u> ne | c. co <u>n</u> firm | d. o <u>v</u> ercome |
| 5. A. su <u>n</u> shine | b. ir <u>r</u> itate | c. th <u>r</u> ill | d. b <u>i</u> t |
| 6. A. go <u>a</u> t | b. gi <u>n</u> ger | c. Au <u>g</u> ust | d. gu <u>i</u> lty |
| 7. A. u <u>mb</u> rella | b. u <u>n</u> likely | c. ru <u>r</u> al | d. u <u>tt</u> er |
| 8. A. z <u>o</u> o | b. z <u>e</u> bra | c. z <u>o</u> ne | d. pi <u>zz</u> a |
| 9. A. u <u>mp</u> ire | b. u <u>r</u> gency | c. u <u>r</u> ban | d. u <u>r</u> ge |
| 10. A. sign <u>i</u> fy | b. bi <u>t</u> e | c. cla <u>s</u> sify | d. bea <u>u</u> ty |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 11. A. voyage | B. imitate | C. surprising | D. patient |
| 12. A. irritate | B. essential | C. badminton | D. penalty |
| 13. A. tremendous | B. similar | C. forecast | D. medal |
| 14. A. literature | B. award | C. ceremony | D. politics |
| 15. A. recent | B. predict | C. survey | D. earthquake |
| 16. A. forever | B. certain | C. footprint | D. spaceship |
| 17. A. level | B. mountain | C. imagine | D. passage |
| 18. A. moderate | B. wholesome | C. habit | D. machine |
| 19. A. anger | B. express | C. positive | D. rapid |
| 20. A. advance | B. method | C. insect | D. current |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. There's no need to take two for a day's climbing.
 A. pair of boots B. pair of boot
 C. pairs of boot D. pairs of boots
22. The high cost of advertising is invariably paid by the
 A. target B. consumer C. market D. client
23. Although he was completely untrained as a, he produced the most beautiful chairs.
 A. furniture-maker B. book-maker C. film-maker D. shoe-maker
24. on T.V are becoming more competitive than ever before.
 A. Advertised B. Advertising C. Advertisements D. Advertisement
25. If you want to be.....; you should cut down on your smoking.
 A. health B. healthy C. healthily D. healthiest
26. All his companies had been and he was known to be extremely rich.
 A. success B. successful C. successfully D. succeed

27. The children threw snowballs at..... on their way to school.
 A. themselves B. another C. each other D. their own
28. catch up with his studies, he worked through the summer.
 A. In order to B. In order C. In order that D. So that
29. Too much exercise is harmful but walking is good you.
 A. for B. by C. to D. with
30. Exercise should not be seen as a task.
 A. demanding B. asking C. inquiring D. questioning

IV. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following sentences.

31. I have told her that I am not going to go ahead with my plans she may think.
 A. whether B. despite C. however D. whatever
32. There are several means of mass communication. The newspaper is one. T.V is
 A. another B. the other C. other D. the another
33. Shy people often group discussions.
 A. find that it is difficult to take part in B. find it difficult to take part in
 C. find that it difficult to take part in D. both A & B are correct
34. happens, your father and I will always stand by you.
 A. No matter B. Despite
 C. Whatever D. Although
35. Would you like..... cup of tea, Janet?
 A. another B. other
 C. the other D. the another
36. My T.V,, has broken down twice already.
 A. which I bought only last year. B. that I bought only last year.
 C. which I bought it only last year. D. I bought only last year.
37. Is that true? – I'm not sure.
 A. May be B. Maybe
 C. Certainly D. both A & C are correct
38. hard I tried, I couldn't understand him.
 A. Whatever B. However
 C. No matter D. So
39. I don't like rock music,does Chris.
 A. Either B. Neither C. Not D. So
40. English is very necessary my future job.
 A. to B. for C. in D. with

VI. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. The students are late for school because it's raining heavy.
A B C D
42. Neither her parents or her brother is watching T.V at home.
A B C D
43. Bad news is awaiting for Jim at work.
A B C D
44. Among the novel written by Charles Dickens are Oliver Twist, David Copperfield and Great Expectations.
A B C D
45. Economics have become an increasingly popular course at university.
A B C D
46. It is difficult to find the solution of the problem.
A B C D
47. Although the little boy is not intelligent, but he is very hard-working.
A B C D
48. Don't you think it's time we go to school? Hurry up, please!
A B C D
49. How long did you know him? We have known each other for more than 3 years.
A B C D
50. No longer we have to rely on other countries.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *I can't cook and I can't make cakes.*
A. I am very bad because I can't do anything.
B. I can't cook. So can't I make cakes.
C. I can't neither cook nor make cakes.
D. I can't cook. Neither I can make cakes.
52. *All my family members enjoy the elephant show.*
A. Most of my family members like the elephant show very much.
B. The elephant show is enjoyed by many people in my family.
C. Nearly everyone in my family enjoy the elephant show.
D. The elephant show is enjoyed by all the people in my family.
53. *He tried very hard but he couldn't manage to open the door to the house.*
A. Trying very hard but he couldn't manage to open the door to the house.
B. He couldn't open the door to the house no matter what he tried.
C. He couldn't manage to open the door to the house although he tried very hard.
D. Not being able to open the door to the house although he tried very hard.

54. *The trip was so long that we all felt tired.*
A. Such a long trip it was that we all felt tired.
B. Such a long trip was it that we all felt tired.
C. It was such long trip that we all felt tired.
D. It was so a long trip that we all felt tired.
55. *"Did you go to the club yesterday, John?" she asked.*
A. She asked John if he went to the club yesterday.
B. She asked John whether he went to the club yesterday or not.
C. She asked John if he had gone to the club yesterday.
D. She asked John whether he had gone to the club the day before.
56. *"Why don't you call me and let me know about your problem, Mary?" Peter said.*
A. Peter asked Mary why didn't she call him and let him know about your problem.
B. Peter asked Mary to call him and let him know about your problem.
C. Peter asked Mary why she hadn't called him and let him know about her problems.
D. Peter asked Mary why hadn't she called him and let him know about her problems.
57. *You didn't tell me your story so I couldn't help you.*
A. If you told me your story, I could help you.
B. If only you told me your story!
C. Had you told me your story, I could have helped you.
D. Did you tell me your story, I could help you.
58. *I wish I could fly to Australia with my mother!*
A. If only I could fly to Australia with my mom.
B. If I could fly, I would fly to Australia.
C. I can't fly to Australia so I will stay here.
D. It is my dream to fly to Australia.
59. *"Don't be so quiet!" the teacher said to her students.*
A. The teacher asked her students why they were so quiet.
B. The teacher told her children to keep quiet.
C. The teacher asked her children not be so quiet.
D. The teacher asked her students not to be so quiet.
60. *I didn't expect him to be so kind.*
A. He was not kind at all.
B. He was quite kind.
C. He was not a man you can expect anything.
D. He was unreliable.

VII. Read the passage and choose a, b, c or d for each of the following blanks.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

When the doctor told my mother that I (61) have to have a minor operation, she was surprised because I didn't (62) a fuss at all. I was actually quite excited about going into hospital. I imagined how interested all my classmates would be when they heard why I was (63) from school.

I had a whole day just to get used to (64) in hospital before the operation and I spent my time talking to the other (65) and watching T.V. I was a bit scared when they came to take me from the children's (66) to the operating (67) The doctor gave me a(n) (68) and told me to count to ten. I didn't get as far as three before I fell asleep.

When I woke up back in my bed, my stomach felt very (69)A nurse told me it would take a couple of weeks for the wound to (70) but that I would be able to get up and walk around in a couple of days. She took my (71) to make sure that I didn't have a fever and I went off to sleep again. When I woke up a few hours later, there was a boy I hadn't seen before in the next bed. He was about the same age (72) me. He'd fallen off his bicycle while trying to (73) up with his older brother who was riding very fast. He had (74) his left leg. It was going to take him a lot longer to (75) than me.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 61. A. will | B. do | C. would | D. am |
| 62. A. make | B. do | C. get | D. have |
| 63. A. dismissed | B. allowed | C. permitted | D. absent |
| 64. A. being | B. be | C. was | D. am |
| 65. A. customers | B. clients | C. students | D. patients |
| 66. A. compartment | B. ward | C. section | D. division |
| 67. A. theatre | B. room | C. place | D. hall |
| 68. A. puncture | B. injection | C. syringe | D. stab |
| 69. A. hurt | B. damaged | C. injured | D. sore |
| 70. A. cure | B. recover | C. heal | D. fix |
| 71. A. heat | B. climate | C. temperature | D. thermometer |
| 72. A. like | B. that | C. than | D. as |
| 73. A. get | B. make | C. put | D. keep |
| 74. A. put | B. broken | C. smashed | D. got |
| 75. A. recover | B. heal | C. cure | D. better |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

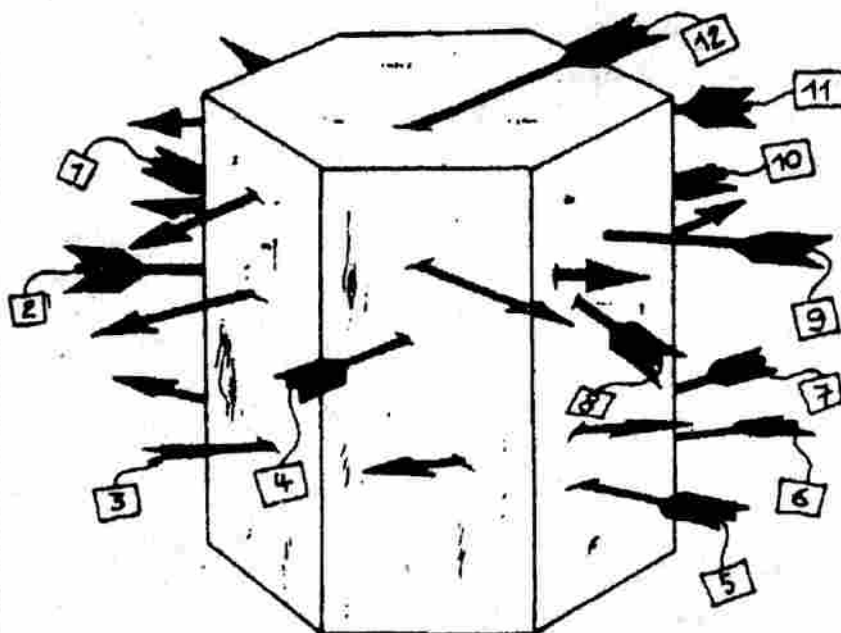
Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged about 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066.

Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and hadn't extended even, as far as Wales, Scotland or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities grew, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored in computer system worldwide is in English. Two thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are non-native speakers, constituting the largest number of non-native users than any other language in the world.

76. *What is the main topic of this passage?*
A. The number of non-native users of English.
B. The French influence on the English language.
C. The expansion of English as an international language.
D. The use of English for science and technology.
77. *Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?*
A. In 1066 B. Around 1350 c. Before 1600 d. After 1600
78. *According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT*
A. the slave trade B. the Norman invasion
C. missionaries D. colonization
79. *The word "enclaves" underlined in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by which of the following?*
A. communities B. organizations C. regions D. countries
80. *The word "proliferated" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following?*
A. prospered B. organized C. disbanded D. expanded

arrow miss



Which of these 12
arrows didn't go through
the piece of wood
completely?



PRACTICE TEST 13

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>current</u> | B. <u>fountain</u> | C. <u>decent</u> | D. <u>obtain</u> |
| 2. A. <u>insurance</u> | B. <u>suitcase</u> | C. <u>suntan</u> | D. <u>send</u> |
| 3. A. <u>spell</u> | B. <u>behavior</u> | C. <u>cell</u> | D. <u>cellar</u> |
| 4. A. <u>triangle</u> | B. <u>angel</u> | C. <u>generous</u> | D. <u>Egyptian</u> |
| 5. A. <u>healing</u> | B. <u>pleasing</u> | C. <u>head</u> | D. <u>ceasing</u> |
| 6. A. <u>vitamin</u> | B. <u>trio</u> | C. <u>minge</u> | D. <u>trip</u> |
| 7. A. <u>chess</u> | B. <u>kiss</u> | C. <u>pressure</u> | D. <u>hiss</u> |
| 8. A. <u>hang</u> | B. <u>hamburger</u> | C. <u>jam</u> | D. <u>paste</u> |
| 9. A. <u>accept</u> | B. <u>acquire</u> | C. <u>accident</u> | D. <u>abnormal</u> |
| 10. A. <u>peace</u> | B. <u>pain</u> | C. <u>psychology</u> | D. <u>puppet</u> |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 11. A. <u>qualify</u> | B. <u>fashion</u> | C. <u>nightlife</u> | D. <u>magazine</u> |
| 12. A. <u>supermodel</u> | B. <u>perfect</u> | C. <u>describe</u> | D. <u>beauty</u> |
| 13. A. <u>dangerous</u> | B. <u>habit</u> | C. <u>poisonous</u> | D. <u>without</u> |
| 14. A. <u>century</u> | B. <u>female</u> | C. <u>receive</u> | D. <u>private</u> |
| 15. A. <u>employ</u> | B. <u>greenhouse</u> | C. <u>public</u> | D. <u>broadcast</u> |
| 16. A. <u>accurate</u> | B. <u>delay</u> | C. <u>wonderful</u> | D. <u>center</u> |
| 17. A. <u>television</u> | B. <u>radio</u> | C. <u>watermelon</u> | D. <u>industrial</u> |
| 18. A. <u>schoolgirl</u> | B. <u>purchase</u> | C. <u>focus</u> | D. <u>postpone</u> |
| 19. A. <u>better</u> | B. <u>thoughtful</u> | C. <u>properly</u> | D. <u>necessity</u> |
| 20. A. <u>complicated</u> | B. <u>dictionary</u> | C. <u>underground</u> | D. <u>ordinary</u> |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. The book contains some delightful
A. illustrate B. illustrative C. illustrations D. illustrating
22. The audience gave Mary a long round of
A. applaud B. applauding C. applause D. applauses
23. Watching videos is becoming a popular form of
A. entertainment B. entertainer C. amusement D. amuser
24. I think there is too much on T.V.
A. advertisement B. declare C. broadcast D. announce
25. These books are now out of
A. print B. art C. production D. scene
26. Michael Owen hopes he will be fit enough to the game tomorrow.
A. take part in B. take part of C. take place in D. participate
27. Because both teams came from the same town, the stadium was packed with
A. playgoers B. public C. spectators D. audience

28. Someone who prepares or organizes a newspaper, magazine or book is
 A. a film-maker B. a writer C. an editor D. a scriptwriter
29. Universal films should be made for schools.
 A. Training B. Political C. Educational D. Social
30. Brenda goes jogging every morning to keep
 A. exercised B. fit C. trained D. fat

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. Only in Japan the high levels of western countries.
 A. industrialization has reached B. industrialization is reached
 C. has industrialization reached D. is industrialization reached
32. He seldom goes to the market,?
 A. doesn't he B. does he C. is he D. isn't he
33. I know you won't mind sitting by Peter,?
 A. do I B. don't I C. will you D. won't you
34. "When did you come here?"
 "I here since August 25."
 A. have been B. was C. have D. had been
35. One of the girls in that company died.
 A. whose worked B. whom worked C. worked D. who worked
36. "I hope you can speak French."
 "I also wish that I speak French."
 A. can B. will C. could D. would
37. "How many pages so far?"
 "Ten."
 A. do you study B. did you study
 C. had you studied D. have you studied
38. I want some sugar, but there is in the bowl.
 A. no B. none C. less D. any
39. She wants to know if we have extra copies.
 A. the few B. a few C. a little D. not many
40. These days people who do manual work often receive than clerks who work in offices.
 A. far a lot of money B. far much money
 C. far more money D. far a great deal of money

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. Many people complaint that their memory is bad, particularly as they get older.
 A B C D
42. Many people think that repeating things are the best way to remember them.
 A B C D
43. We've all heard about people who can memorize packs of cards in heart.
 A B C D

44. According to experts, there are variety ways of training your memory.
A B C D
45. Not all of us are interested on learning long list of names and numbers just for fun.
A B C D
46. This is the first time I saw you in this uniform.
A B C D
47. I wish you came to my birthday party yesterday.
A B C D
48. She asked me don't talk in class while she was teaching.
A B C D
49. It is kind for you to help me with my housework while I am sick.
A B C D
50. She never will agree with you on this matter so don't waste your time asking her.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *Why didn't you phone to let me know he was sent to hospital?*
A. You should phone to let me know he was sent to hospital.
B. You must phone to let me know he was sent to hospital.
C. You should have phoned to let me know he was sent to hospital.
D. You'd rather phone to let me know he was sent to hospital.
52. *I regret telling you about the news.*
A. I wish I will never have to tell you about the news.
B. I wish I didn't tell you about the news.
C. I wish I had told you about the news earlier.
D. I wish I hadn't told you about the news.
53. *I think you should paint the house again.*
A. I think you should give the house another coat of paint.
B. I think the house should have been painted.
C. I think the house is too old.
D. I think you should give the paint to the house.
54. *My mother thinks that my working condition causes my headache.*
A. My mother blames my working condition.
B. My mother thinks that my headache is caused by my working condition.
C. I often have headaches because I work very hard.
D. My mother is not always right.
55. *Unlike my father, I do my morning exercises regularly.*
A. I don't look like my father at all.
B. My father and I are quite different.
C. My father doesn't do his morning exercises regularly.
D. My father doesn't like doing his morning exercises.
56. *How beautifully she sings!*
A. What a beautiful singer she is!
B. How beautiful the singer is!
C. She sings very beautifully.
D. She is a beautiful singer.

57. *Not only is she pretty, but she is also intelligent.*
 A. She is both pretty and intelligent as well.
 B. Pretty, but she is also very intelligent.
 C. She is both pretty and intelligent.
 D. She is pretty but intelligent.
58. *If you hadn't phoned me, I would have missed the train.*
 A. You phone me so I don't miss the train.
 B. You phoned me so I didn't miss the train.
 C. I missed train because you didn't phone me.
 D. I miss the train because you don't phone me.
59. *If only I could speak English well.*
 A. I can't speak English. B. I wish my English is better.
 C. My English grammar is not very good. D. I don't speak English very well.
60. *Lisa is more intelligent than Mary.*
 A. Mary is not so intelligent as Lisa. B. Mary is stupid.
 C. Lisa is the most intelligent. D. Mary is stupid but Lisa is intelligent.

VII. Read the passage and choose a, b, c or d for each of the following blanks.

A MISERABLE HOLIDAY

Unfortunately, when we went on holiday last month we had the worst weather you could possibly imagine. The night we arrived there was a really (61) fog and the pilot had to wait until it had cleared before he could land the plane. On the ground, it was absolutely (62) The temperature couldn't possibly have been higher than two or three degrees. For the first three days there was (63) rain and the first hail (64) for twenty years! To make matters worse there were these terrible (65) of wind and we heard that there had actually been (66) in the mountains that had caused quite a lot of damage. People said it had been one of the (67) winters anyone could remember. Suddenly on the fourth day of our holiday the rain changed to (68) and then there were (69) spells with the occasional (70) It wasn't what you'd call beach weather but at least it wasn't (71) with rain. The last two days were quite (72) though there was still a cool (73) on the coast and it was really rather (74) in the evening. The morning we left, believe it or not, the temperature went up to twenty eight degrees and in the coach on the way to the airport we were all absolutely (75) !

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 61. A. strong | B. hard | C. thick | D. firm |
| 62. A. boiling | B. freezing | C. frozen | D. cold |
| 63. A. heavy | B. thick | C. huge | D. strong |
| 64. A. storm | B. rain | C. shower | D. burst |
| 65. A. gusts | B. breezes | C. showers | D. currents |
| 66. A. breezes | B. winds | C. gales | D. drafts |
| 67. A. heaviest | B. hardest | C. strongest | D. thickest |
| 68. A. snow | B. storm | C. drizzle | D. wind |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 69. A. sunny | B. boiling | C. humid | D. cool |
| 70. A. mist | B. fog | C. frost | D. shower |
| 71. A. drizzling | B. freezing | C. boiling | D. pouring |
| 72. A. bland | B. mild | C. soft | D. sour |
| 73. A. gale | B. gust | C. current | D. breeze |
| 74. A. freezing | B. cold | C. boiling | D. frosty |
| 75. A. warm | B. mild | C. hot | D. boiling |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

A recent investigation by scientists at the U.S Geological Survey shows that strange animal behavior might help predict future earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences in a ten kilometre radius of the epicenter of a fairly recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly, dogs yelped and ran around uncontrollably.

Scientists believe that animals can perceive these environmental changes as early as several days before the mishap.

In 1976 after observing animal behavior, the Chinese were able to predict a devastating quake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to evacuate millions of other people and thus keep the death toll at a lower level.

76. *What prediction may be made by observing animal behavior?*

- A. An impending earthquake.
- B. The number of people who will die.
- C. The ten-kilometre radius of the epicenter.
- D. Environmental changes.

77. *Why can animals perceive these changes when humans cannot?*

- A. Animals are smarter than humans.
- B. Animals have certain instincts that humans don't possess.
- C. By running around the house, they can feel the vibrations.
- D. Humans don't know where to look.

78. *Which of the following is NOT true?*

- A. Some animals may be able to sense an approaching earthquake.
- B. By observing animal behavior scientists perhaps can predict earthquakes.
- C. The Chinese have successfully predicted an earthquake and saved many lives.
- D. All birds and dogs in a ten-kilometre radius of the epicenter went wild before the earthquake.

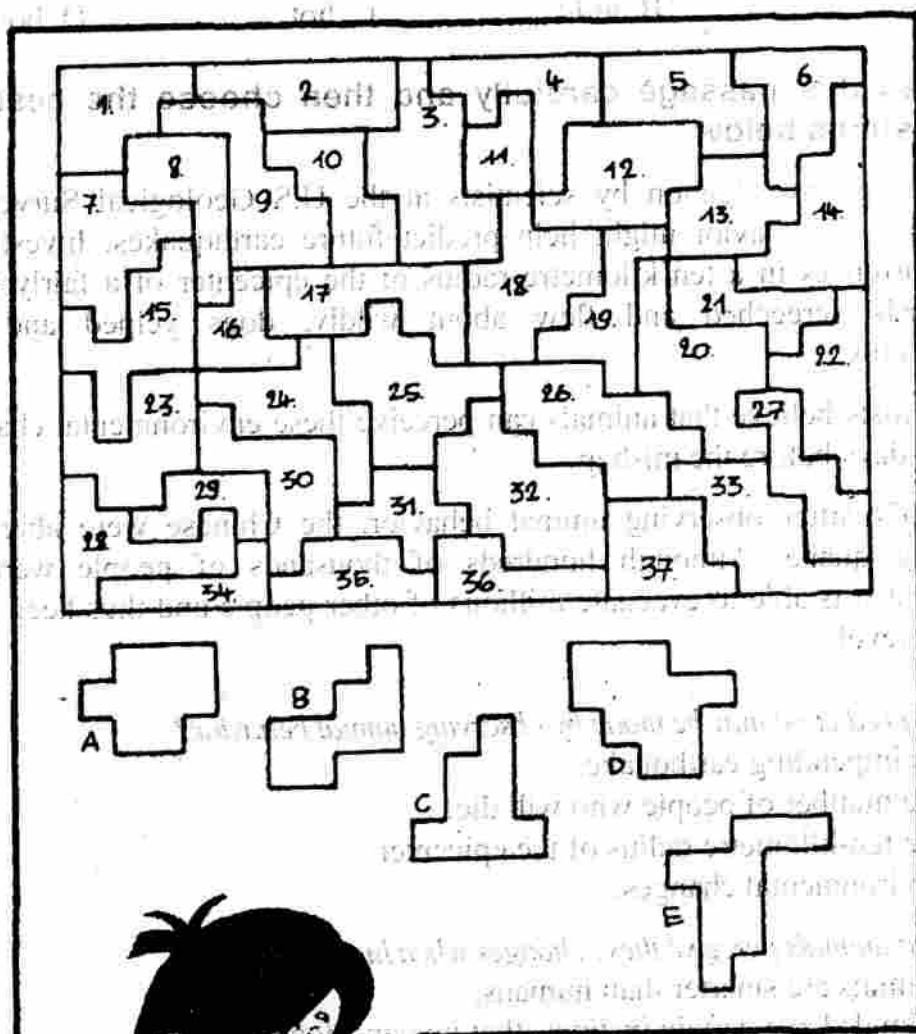
79. *In this passage, the word "evacuate" mostly means.....*

- A. remove
- B. exile
- C. destroy
- D. emaciate

80. *If scientists can accurately predict earthquake, there will be.....*

- A. fewer animals going crazy.
- B. a lower death rate.
- C. fewer people evacuated.
- D. fewer environmental changes.

PUZZLE PLACE



Where are the 5 pieces shown
here below
represented on the chart?

PRACTICE TEST 14

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>toilet</u> | B. <u>boil</u> | C. <u>poison</u> | D. <u>coincide</u> |
| 2. A. <u>bloody</u> | B. <u>business</u> | C. <u>brother</u> | D. <u>sum</u> |
| 3. A. <u>basketball</u> | B. <u>autumn</u> | C. <u>born</u> | D. <u>aunt</u> |
| 4. A. <u>tough</u> | B. <u>drought</u> | C. <u>sound</u> | D. <u>pound</u> |
| 5. A. <u>naked</u> | B. <u>hooked</u> | C. <u>booked</u> | D. <u>kicked</u> |
| 6. A. <u>attractive</u> | B. <u>band</u> | C. <u>baseball</u> | D. <u>attack</u> |
| 7. A. <u>purpose</u> | B. <u>postpone</u> | C. <u>cone</u> | D. <u>occasion</u> |
| 8. A. <u>thereafter</u> | B. <u>thirsty</u> | C. <u>Thursday</u> | D. <u>thumb</u> |
| 9. A. <u>healer</u> | B. <u>pear</u> | C. <u>beaver</u> | D. <u>teeth</u> |
| 10. A. <u>climb</u> | B. <u>sibling</u> | C. <u>absorb</u> | D. <u>obey</u> |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 11. A. birthday | B. borrow | C. breakfast | D. belong |
| 12. A. brilliant | B. business | C. career | D. calorie |
| 13. A. collegiate | B. transport | C. cereal | D. character |
| 14. A. colorblind | B. uniform | C. communicate | D. classical |
| 15. A. celebrate | B. traffic | C. successful | D. pregnant |
| 16. A. compare | B. message | C. interested | D. murder |
| 17. A. movement | B. include | C. special | D. moment |
| 18. A. national | B. lottery | C. imagine | D. modern |
| 19. A. network | B. abundant | C. nowadays | D. relative |
| 20. A. religious | B. scenery | C. shortage | D. distance |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. A..... is a flat figure with three straight sides and three angles.
A. rectangle B. square C. triangle D. hexagon
22. John should pay more in class.
A. attending B. attention C. presence D. present
23. This book is terrible. It's completely
A. inreadable B. unreadable C. imreadable D. disreadable
24. No, I didn't say it. You must be
A. misunderstood B. mistaken C. misled D. misgiven
25. This book has a very interesting
A. introduction B. opening C. beginning D. starting
26. Most schools have now abolished corporal
A. beating B. physics C. punishment D. threatening

27. What do you draw from the news you've heard?
A. issue B. conclusion C. ending D. lesson
28. She can find no to her present situation.
A. solution B. calculation C. matter D. punishment
29. One can make 12 by 2 and 6 together.
A. adding B. subtracting C. dividing D. multiplying
30. Mathematics is much more than a tool. It's a way of thinking – of sound conclusions from facts.
A. taking B. drawing C. having D. getting

IV. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following sentences.

31. of the students know the answer to that question.
A. Almost B. The most C. Most D. Mostly
32. We are too late. The plane off ten minutes ago.
A. took B. has taken C. had taken D. was taken
33. Peter looks much today than he did yesterday.
A. happy B. happily C. more happily D. happier
34. The fewer bags you take, trouble you will have en route.
A. the fewer B. the little C. the less D. the least
35. My teacher can write a beautiful poem in
A. little than half an hour B. a little than half an hour
C. less than half an hour D. least than half an hour
36. "There are only two seats left."
"Well, I don't want to sit near the door, so I guess I'll have to take"
A. the another one B. other one C. the other one D. another one
37. you agree, nothing can be arranged.
A. Unless B. Without C. Because D. Lest
38. You have got a scholarship; you are luckier
A. as I B. than me C. than I D. as me
39. We both decided to do different things: he wrote a letter
I listened to the radio.
A. if B. because C. while D. since
40. What we hear cannot be an airplane; I am sure it a helicopter.
A. to be B. must be C. is D. may be

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. I didn't win the prize, nor I expected to do so.
A B C D
42. There are plenty of blankets in the closet if should you get cold during the night.
A B C D
43. Do you know why does he need to sleep so many hours during the day?
A B C D

- VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.

- 89

57. *They made me work hard.*
 A. They forced me work hard.
 B. They drove me to work hard.
 C. They were crazy because they made me work hard.
 D. I hated them because they made me work hard.
58. *It started to storm at 8 a.m and now it's still storming.*
 A. It has stormed for a long time.
 B. It is storming without stopping.
 C. It has been storming since 8 a.m.
 D. It is storming heavily.
59. *I am used to driving on the left now.*
 A. I used to drive on the left now.
 B. I like driving on the left now.
 C. I have no difficulty driving on the left now.
 D. It is interesting to drive on the left now.
60. *If only you had listened to me!*
 A. You always listen to me.
 B. It's a pity you didn't listen to me.
 C. It's a pity you hadn't listened to me.
 D. I am happy you listened to me.

VII. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic, someone who always (61) to be successful? Having someone around who always (62) the worst isn't really a lot of (63) - we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, 'It looks (64) rain.' But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something (65) it.

You can change your view of life, (66) to psychologists. It only takes a little effort, and you'll find life more rewarding as a (67) Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence, but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to (68) Optimists are more (69) to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks.

Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your (70) to the world. Some people are brought up to (71) too much on others, grow up forever blaming other people when anything (72) wrong. Most optimists, on the (73) hand, have been brought up not to (74) failure as the end of the world - they just (75) with their lives.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 61. A. counted | B. expected | C. felt | D. waited |
| 62. A. worries | B. cares | C. fears | D. doubts |
| 63. A. amusement | B. play | C. enjoyment | D. fun |
| 64. A. so | B. to | C. for | D. like |
| 65. A. with | B. against | C. about | D. over |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 66. A. judging | B. according | C. concerning | D. following |
| 67. A. result | B. reason | C. purpose | D. product |
| 68. A. supply | B. suggest | C. offer | D. propose |
| 69. A. possible | B. likely | C. hopeful | D. welcome |
| 70. A. opinion | B. attitude | C. view | D. position |
| 71. A. trust | B. believe | C. depend | D. hope |
| 72. A. goes | B. fails | C. comes | D. turns |
| 73. A. opposite | B. next | C. other | D. far |
| 74. A. regard | B. respect | C. suppose | D. think |
| 75. A. get up | B. get on | C. get out | D. get over |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

At birth, the infant has only the most elementary emotional life. Newborns show an expression of disgust, for example, in response to strong tastes and show surprise in reaction to sudden changes. They also show interest, which developmental psychologists consider an emotion *in its own right*.

By 10 months, infants display the full range of what are considered the basic emotions: Joy, anger, sadness, disgust, surprise, and fear. The emergence of this basic emotions during the first year or two of life seems to be programmed by biological clock for brain development. As the appropriate brain maturation occurs the various emotions appear in an infant's repertory. For example, studies of brain activities in ten-month-olds show that the right frontal regions are more active during positive emotions and the left during negative emotions.

76. Which of the following is *not* mentioned in the passage as an emotion displayed by a newborn?
- A. Disgust B. Interest C. Surprise D. Fear
77. The phrase '*in its own right*' is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A. legally B. in fact C. in itself D. on the other hand.
78. In the second paragraph, the author uses the analogy of a clock to emphasize which of the following generalizations about infant's emotional behavior? It...
- A. emerges rapidly.
B. has a complex pattern.
C. develops with predictable regularity.
D. may change from one minute to the next.
79. Which of the following statements about ten-month-old infants is best supported by the passage?
- A. Their various emotional responses are difficult to discriminate.
B. Their emotional range is wider than that of newborns.
C. Their behavior is affected only by positive emotions.
D. Their brains activity is greater when they are happy.
80. The ideas in the passage are divided into 2 paragraphs in order to contrast...
- A. emotional development.
B. two areas of the brain involved in emotional development.
C. the development of two emotional in infants.
D. two methods of measuring emotional development.

PUZZLE

SUPERMAZE



Which path should our friend take to reach the exit?

PRACTICE TEST 15

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. capital | B. change | C. character | D. candle |
| 2. A. loud | B. cousin | C. cow | D. plough |
| 3. A. late | B. heal | C. steak | D. breaker |
| 4. A. thunder | B. thousand | C. theft | D. thus |
| 5. A. rhythm | B. hot | C. heart | D. homely |
| 6. A. hearted | B. learned | C. devoted | D. needed |
| 7. A. whose | B. whisper | C. whole | D. heaven |
| 8. A. copy | B. hope | C. stone | D. post |
| 9. A. heirloom | B. hostage | C. homeland | D. heater |
| 10. A. bottle | B. title | C. castle | D. little |

II. In three of these words the first Syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 11. A. discover | B. dinner | C. diet | D. document |
| 12. A. company | B. college | C. common | D. composer |
| 13. A. exact | B. excellent | C. environment | D. empty |
| 14. A. famous | B. fantastic | C. fashion | D. favorite |
| 15. A. grandchild | B. graduate | C. guitar | D. gardener |
| 16. A. harbor | B. headphone | C. history | D. historical |
| 17. A. hobby | B. housework | C. holiday | D. humane |
| 18. A. icon | B. image | C. independent | D. industry |
| 19. A. island | B. important | C. jeweler | D. journey |
| 20. A. kiosk | B. leisure | C. manager | D. mathematics |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. Last year we decided not to spend our holidays in the country as usual, and we went to the instead.
A. sea food B. sea level C. seaside D. seabed
22. The more they are, the more confidence they gain.
A. encouraged B. enlarged C. widened D. moved
23. The reason why I don't smoking is the harm it does to people's health.
A. recover from B. succeed in C. belong to D. approve of
24. A park is not private property. It everybody.
A. deals with B. belongs to C. consists of D. contains
25. I always need lots of hand cream. I very dry skin.
A. suffer from B. recover from C. apologize for D. remind of
26. It will take the company years to this latest financial disaster.
A. approve of B. recover from C. come across D. go over
27. The new driving test a written exam and a practical test.
A. concludes B. includes C. excludes D. improves

28. Much to everyone's surprise, the local football team winning promotion.
 A. Succeeds B. Succeeds in C. Successful D. Success
29. Why does everyone me? Why can't anyone take me seriously?
 A. laugh B. laugh at C. smile D. smile at
30. Jane, I'd like to my behavior last night. It was all my fault.
 A. say sorry B. be sorry C. apologize D. apologize for

IV. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following sentences.

31. Tom left his spectacles behind because he was
 A. hurry B. hurriedly C. in a hurry D. to be hurried
32. if I were you, I wouldn't risk betting that money this horse.
 A. for B. on C. to D. in
33. Electric engines are very clean, for there is no burning fuel to make
 A. smoke or dirty B. smoky or dirt C. smoke or dirt D. smoky or dirty
34. We shall leave on
 A. Monday night B. night of Monday C. Monday's night D. Monday-night
35. I spent half a year this boat.
 A. to build B. building C. built D. on building
36. Ancient civilizations were not aware that the earth a sphere.
 A. is B. was C. had been D. has been
37. Miners are wage-earners, whereas teachers are men.
 A. salary B. salaries C. salaried D. salaried
38. At the races a man Taylor bought a lot of winning tickets on "Speed King".
 A. call B. calling C. called D. to call
39. Mr. Brown receives salary than anyone else in the company.
 A. a big B. bigger C. a bigger D. the bigger
40. "Jane said that you had read the book three times."
 "Yes, I found it very"
 A. amusing B. amused C. amuse D. amusingly

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. All the students are invited for the Independence Day barbecue.
 A B C D
42. The software should be used on an IBM computer, but this computer is an IBM.
 A B C D
43. It is impossibly to enter that programme if you lack experience as a volunteer.
 A B C D
44. Can you suggest where should we go for Christmas?
 A B C D
45. You should fill out the form in the way that you have instructed.
 A B C D
46. The headmaster met the students in order that tell them what to do next.
 A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.

51. *It is said that he owns a very big house in York.*
A. People are said that he owns a very big house in York.
B. He is thought to own a very big house in York.
C. He is sure to own a very big house in York.
D. People say that he owns a very big house in York.
52. *My friend Lee gave me a book on my birthday.*
A. A book was given me on my birthday. B. I was given a birthday book.
C. A book was given to me on my birthday.
D. I was given on my birthday a book.
53. *If only it were not raining so heavily now.*
A. I hate rainy weather. B. I wish it didn't rain so heavily.
C. If it were not raining so heavily, I would feel happier.
D. I wish it were not raining so heavily now.
54. *If only my mother hadn't shouted at me.*
A. My mother always shouts at me.
B. I wish my mother hadn't shouted at me.
C. If my mother hadn't shouted at me, I wouldn't have gone.
D. Being shouted at, I don't like it.
55. *Unless you are poor, you should help these street children.*
A. You should help these orphans in case you are not poor.
B. If you are not poor, you should help these street children.
C. These street children need help from you.
D. In case these homeless children need help, you should help them.
56. *The boy asked me why I hadn't attended the meeting.*
A. "Why didn't you attend the meeting?" the boy said.
B. "Why don't you attend the meeting?" the boy asked.
C. The boy asks me: "Why didn't you attend the meeting?"
D. The boy wanted to know: "Why didn't you attend the meeting?"
57. *The boys were probably too naughty to keep silent.*
A. The boys were so naughty that they couldn't keep silent.
B. How could the boys keep silent while they were so naughty.
C. The boys must be too naughty to keep silent.
D. The boys must have been too naughty to keep silent.
58. *I can only give you the answer when you have done that job.*
A. Only when you have done that job can I give you the answer.
B. Only when you have done that job I can give you the answer.
C. When you have done that job can I only give you the answer.
D. When you have done that job only I can give you the answer.

59. *Sheila is the oldest student in my class.*
 A. Sheila is one of the old students in my class.
 B. No one in my class is older than Sheila.
 C. Sheila is younger than some people in my class.
 D. No one is as young as Sheila in my class.
60. *"I will come to see her at the hospital tomorrow," I said.*
 A. I promised to come to see her at the hospital the following day.
 B. I was sure to come to see her at the hospital the following day.
 C. I said I would come to see her at the hospital the previous day.
 D. I threatened to come to see her at the hospital the previous day.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

DREAMS

Everyone can dream. Indeed, everyone does dream. Those who (61)..... that they never dream at all actually dream (62)..... as frequently as the rest of us, (63)..... they may not remember anything about it. Even those of us who are perfectly (64)..... of dreaming night (65)..... night very seldom remember those dreams in (66)..... detail but merely retain an untidy mixture of seemingly unrelated impressions. Dreams are not simply visual - we dream with all our (67)....., so that we appear to experience sound, touch, smell and taste.

One of the world's oldest (68)..... written documents is the Egyptian *Book of Dreams*. This volume is about five thousands years ago, so you can (69)..... that dreams were believed to have a special significance even then. Many ancient civilizations believed that you (70)..... never wake a sleeping person as, during sleep, the soul had left the body and might not be able to return (71)..... time if the sleeper were suddenly (72)..... . From ancient times to the present (73)....., people have been (74)..... attempts to interpret dreams and to explain their significance. There are many books available on the subject of dream interpretation, although unfortunately there are almost as many meanings for a particular dream (75)..... there are books.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 61. A. demand | B. promise | C. agree | D. claim |
| 62. A. also | B. just | C. only | D. quite |
| 63. A. though | B. besides | C. however | D. despite |
| 64. A. familiar | B. accustomed | C. aware | D. used |
| 65. A. after | B. on | C. through | D. over |
| 66. A. great | B. high | C. strong | D. deep |
| 67. A. feelings | B. emotions | C. impressions | D. senses |
| 68. A. considered | B. known | C. regarded | D. estimated |
| 69. A. see | B. feel | C. ensure | D. think |
| 70. A. would | B. ought | C. should | D. need |
| 71. A. by | B. in | C. with | D. for |
| 72. A. awoke | B. awoken | C. awake | D. awaken |
| 73. A. minute | B. hour | C. moment | D. day |
| 74. A. doing | B. putting | C. making | D. taking |
| 75. A. as | B. like | C. so | D. such |

VII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

As a result of years of research, we know that too much animal fat is bad for our health. For example, Americans eat a lot of meat and only a small amount of grains, fruit and vegetables. Because of their diet, they have high rates of cancer and heart disease. In Japan, in contrast, people eat large amounts of grains and very little meat. The Japanese also have very low rates of cancer and heart disease. In fact, the Japanese live longer than anyone else in the world. Unfortunately, when Japanese people move to the United States, the rates of heart disease and cancer increase as their diet changes. Moreover, as hamburgers, ice-cream, and other high-fat foods become popular in Japan, the rates of heart disease and cancer are increasing there as well. People are also eating more meat and dairy products in other countries such as Cuba, Mauritius and Hungary. Not surprisingly, the disease rates in these countries are increasing along with the change in diet. Consequently, doctors everywhere advise people to eat more grains, fruit and vegetables and to eat less meat and fewer dairy products.

76. *What is the main idea of this passage?*
A. Doctors advise people to eat more grains, fruit and vegetables.
B. Eating meat causes cancer and heart disease.
C. The kind of diet we have can cause or prevent diseases.
D. Children eat the same way their parents eat.
77. *Why do the Japanese have low rates of cancer and heart disease?*
A. Because they eat a lot of grains and very little meat.
B. Because they do eat animal fat.
C. Because their diet changes.
D. Because they live longer than anyone else in the world.
78. *What does "anyone else" underlined mean?*
A. some other people
B. all other people
C. most other people
D. nobody
79. *What does "moreover" underlined mean ?*
A. however
B. also
C. then
D. yet
80. *What does "there" underlined refer to?*
A. in the united states
B. in Cuba
C. in Japan
D. in Cuba, Mauritius, and Hungary

FUN CORNER

AMAZING ANIMAL FACTS QUIZ

1. What kind of fish is the fastest?
2. How many days can camels live up to without water?
3. How many sign languages can some chimpanzees learn?
4. What animal don't drink water?
5. What is the world's largest animal?

PRACTICE TEST 16

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>mo</u> an | B. <u>lo</u> af | C. <u>br</u> ought | D. <u>po</u> st |
| 2. A. <u>la</u> y | B. <u>la</u> in | C. <u>pa</u> ir | D. <u>pa</u> in |
| 3. A. <u>te</u> nt | B. <u>me</u> nd | C. <u>st</u> retch | D. <u>be</u> tray |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> rough | B. <u>th</u> eirs | C. <u>th</u> orough | D. <u>th</u> irsty |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> erb | B. <u>h</u> eight | C. <u>h</u> istoric | D. <u>h</u> eir |
| 6. A. <u>wi</u> cked | B. <u>ki</u> cked | C. <u>ho</u> oked | D. <u>co</u> oked |
| 7. A. <u>pe</u> aceful | B. <u>fe</u> ature | C. <u>cre</u> ativity | D. <u>cre</u> am |
| 8. A. <u>ja</u> m | B. <u>as</u> tonish | C. <u>am</u> bition | D. <u>acc</u> identally |
| 9. A. <u>sui</u> t | B. <u>bru</u> ise | C. <u>dis</u> guise | D. <u>flu</u> id |
| 10. A. <u>ke</u> y | B. <u>ki</u> ngdom | C. <u>ch</u> icken | D. <u>ch</u> emistry |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. A. harbor | B. activity | C. gallery | D. atmosphere |
| 12. A. aspirin | B. insect | C. include | D. traffic |
| 13. A. transport | B. tropical | C. differ | D. variety |
| 14. A. video | B. village | C. unusual | D. uniform |
| 15. A. typewriter | B. typical | C. tomato | D. ticket |
| 16. A. tissue | B. survey | C. sunglass | D. souvenir |
| 17. A. surname | B. stadium | C. similarity | D. sightseeing |
| 18. A. soldier | B. software | C. midday | D. example |
| 19. A. marriage | B. media | C. literature | D. dessert |
| 20. A. journey | B. maximum | C. invent | D. island |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. If he doesn't his ways, he'll end up in trouble.
A. mend B. repair C. correct D. restore
22. while the iron is hot.
A. Hit B. Knock C. Strike D. Beat
23. The poor woman was of all his money.
A. stolen B. robbed C. grasped D. taken
24. My mother my father to come back soon.
A. expected B. hope C. long D. look
25. The children were all of their new neighbours.
A. worried B. doubtful C. suspicious D. expected
26. We had to use all our to support her study.
A. remains B. savings C. leavings D. reserves
27. Where did you those slangs? I learned them while in England.
A. pick in B. pick on C. pick up D. pick with
28. Oh, how good your food!
A. tastes B. feels C. favors D. smells

29. I know you have two sisters but I have no idea which is the
 A. elder B. more aged C. more younger D. older-aged
30. Put your money in your pocket, or you may it.
 A. have B. lose C. gain D. get

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. His book was criticized when it was first published.
 A. severely B. the severer C. severe D. severer
32. Explorers in space or on land, must be extraordinarily
 A. bravely B. brave C. braver D. braveness
33. How since we school?
 A. are you/left B. have you been/have left
 C. were you/left D. have you been/left
34. "John won't come tomorrow."
 "Did he say he next week?"
 A. will come B. would come C. is coming D. had come
35. "Are you going to see him?"
 "If the boy goes,"
 A. I do so B. so will I C. so go I D. so I'll go
36. Ann could not speak Chinese and could John.
 A. either B. neither C. also D. so
37. The reason he was late was that he had an accident.
 A. which B. in which C. that D. why
38. Is Albert Schweitzer, works I respect highly, still a doctor?
 A. which B. whose C. what D. who's
39. I don't know to do.
 A. what B. when C. how D. why
40. "What did you have for lunch?"
 ".....".
 A. A few rice and a few oranges B. A little rice and a little oranges
 C. A little rice and a few oranges D. A few rice and a little oranges

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. The loaves of bread baked in a brick oven at a low temperature for many hours.
 A B C D
42. The rain clouds can be seen in the distance, but no has fallen.
 A B C D
43. Providing the envelop is postmarked by this Friday, your application will acceptable.
 A B C D
44. Why she left her her house it was not explained.
 A B C D
45. The car which I have been driving for five years of very good quality.
 A B C D
46. What is important in this situation it is to finish on time.
 A B C D

59. *Nobody in my class is as tall as Jeans.*
 A. Jeans is one of the tallest students in my class.
 B. Jeans are the tallest student in my class.
 C. Some students in my class can be as tall as Jeans.
 D. Jeans is the tallest in my class.
60. *The woman wanted to know if I would go with her the following week.*
 A. "Would you go with me the following week?" said the woman.
 B. "Will you go with me next week?" said the woman.
 C. "What about going with me the following week?" the woman said.
 D. "Why don't you ever think of going with me next week?" the woman said.

VII. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

One of the most exciting archaeological discoveries in history was made in November 1922, when Howard Carter was working in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt. After many months of work, he finally (61) across an unknown tomb.

Together with his friend Lord Carnarvon, who was providing the (62) for the excavations, he entered the dark chamber. At first there was disappointment, because the tomb was (63) and it was clear that it had been (64) at some time in the past. However, one of the workers eventually uncovered a small stairway that (65) down to another door that had not been opened.

Carter went down the dark staircase, walking (66) in case there were any traps. As he opened the door, Lord Carnarvon (67) if he could see anything. He replied: "Yes - wonderful things". It was clear at once that they had discovered what they had been looking (68) The tomb of the boy pharaoh Tutankhamun was full of treasures of great (69) There were over 5,000 objects of silver, gold and precious stones which had (70) there undiscovered for thousands of years.

Lord Carnarvon's pleasure at (71) the treasures did not (72) long. Many of the local people were afraid of disturbing the pharaohs' tombs, and believed that the pharaohs would (73) revenge on anyone who entered them. Lord Carnarvon had (74) little attention to these warnings, but only a few weeks later, he suddenly fell ill and died; at the exact time of his death, all the lights in Cairo suddenly (75) out, and far away in England, his dog also died.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 61. A. came | B. arrived | C. got | D. found |
| 62. A. salary | B. money | C. currency | D. wage |
| 63. A. deserted | B. abandoned | C. left | D. empty |
| 64. A. taken | B. robbed | C. stolen | D. broken |
| 65. A. took | B. brought | C. led | D. conducted |
| 66. A. accurately | B. carefully | C. carelessly | D. precisely |
| 67. A. demanded | B. requested | C. questioned | D. asked |
| 68. A. into | B. after | C. up | D. for |
| 69. A. expense | B. price | C. cost | D. value |
| 70. A. lied | B. laid | C. lain | D. lying |
| 71. A. discovering | B. inventing | C. learning | D. searching |

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 72. A. stay | B. take | C. make | D. last |
| 73. A. have | B. take | C. make | D. bring |
| 74. A. sent | B. paid | C. taken | D. made |
| 75. A. went | B. passed | C. gave | D. ran |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

Mickey Mouse was not Walt Disney's first successful cartoon creation, but he is certainly his most famous one. It was on a cross-country train trip from New York to California in 1927 that Disney first drew the mouse with the big ears. Supposedly, he took his inspiration from the tame field mice that used to scamper into his old studio in Kansas City. No one is quite sure why he dressed the mouse in the now-familiar shorts with two buttons and gave him the yellow shoes. But we do know that Disney had intended to call him Mortimer until his wife Lilian intervened and christened him Mickey Mouse.

Capitalizing on the interest in Charles Lindbergh, Disney planned Mickey's debut in the short cartoon *Plane Crazy*, with Minnie as a co-star. In the third short cartoon, *Steamboat Willie*, Mickey was whistling and singing through the miracle of the modern soundtrack. By the 1930s, Mickey's image had circled the globe. He was a superstar at the height of his career.

Although he has received few minor changes throughout his lifetime, most notably the addition of white gloves and the rounder forms of a more childish body, he has remained true to his nature since those first cartoons. Mickey is appealing because he is nice. He may get into trouble, but he takes it on the chin with a grin. He is both good-natured and resourceful. Perhaps that was Disney's own image of himself. Why else would he have insisted on doing Mickey's voice in all the cartoon for twenty years? When interviewed, he would say, "There is a lot of the mouse in me". And that mouse has remained one of the most *pervasive* images in American popular culture.

76. *With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?*

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. The image of Mickey mouse | B. The life of Walt Disney |
| C. The history of cartoon | D. The definition of American culture |

77. *What distinguished Steamboat Willie from earlier cartoons?*

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Better color | B. A sound track |
| C. Minnie mouse as co-star | D. The longer format |

78. *The first image of Mickey Mouse is described as all of the following EXCEPT*

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| A. He was dressed in shorts with two buttons. | B. He had big ears. |
| C. He wore yellow shoes. | D. He was using white gloves. |

79. *The word "pervasive" could best be replaced by.....*

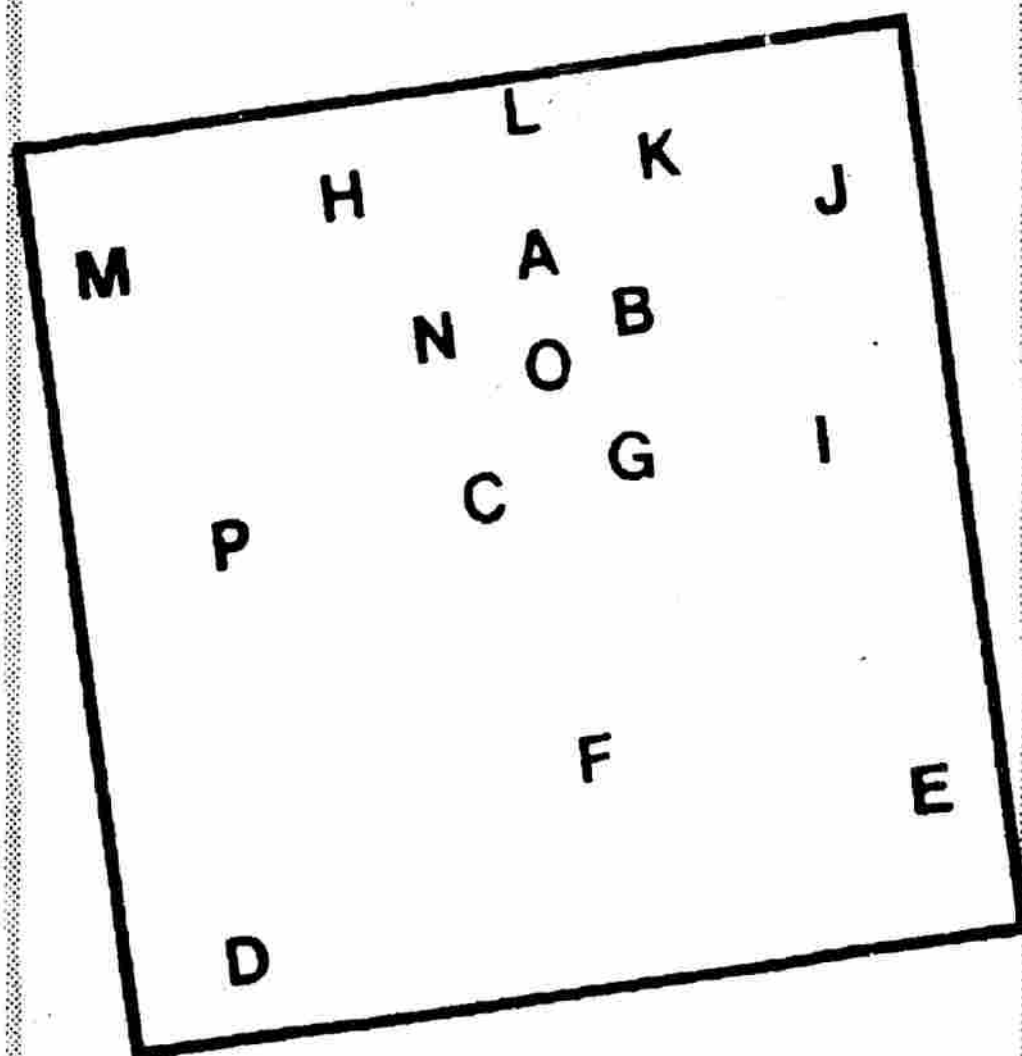
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. well-loved | B. widespread |
| C. often copied | D. expensive to buy |

80. *The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses.....*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. the history of cartoons. | B. other images in popular culture. |
| C. Walt Disney's childhood. | D. the voices of cartoon characters |

KEEP IN LINE

Divide the square below into 16 pieces using 5 straight lines.
Each piece should contain only one letter.



PRACTICE TEST 17

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. c <u>ow</u> ard | B. sh <u>ou</u> t | C. m <u>ou</u> nt | D. h <u>o</u> le |
| 2. A. d <u>a</u> nger | B. cr <u>a</u> m | C. d <u>a</u> tum | D. t <u>a</u> me |
| 3. A. e <u>n</u> danger | B. e <u>l</u> bow | C. e <u>j</u> ect | D. e <u>m</u> barrass |
| 4. A. f <u>a</u> ther | B. t <u>h</u> umb | C. t <u>h</u> irteen | D. t <u>h</u> ankful |
| 5. A. h <u>i</u> storic | B. h <u>o</u> ur | C. h <u>o</u> meless | D. h <u>e</u> ight |
| 6. A. d <u>i</u> ligent | B. w <u>i</u> ld | C. m <u>i</u> ld | D. i <u>t</u> em |
| 7. A. cl <u>u</u> msy | B. t <u>u</u> be | C. b <u>u</u> tterfly | D. p <u>u</u> mp |
| 8. A. c <u>h</u> orus | B. t <u>o</u> tal | C. a <u>u</u> dience | D. a <u>l</u> together |
| 9. A. c <u>a</u> lay | B. p <u>a</u> stic | C. b <u>a</u> seball | D. b <u>a</u> sis |
| 10. A. c <u>h</u> aracter | B. c <u>h</u> arm | C. c <u>h</u> ant | D. c <u>h</u> arter |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 11. A. particular | B. distance | C. resident | D. central |
| 12. A. avenue | B. reasonable | C. service | D. direct |
| 13. A. offer | B. otherwise | C. perform | D. nature |
| 14. A. immediate | B. finance | C. healthy | D. toothpaste |
| 15. A. fluoride | B. toothbrush | C. collect | D. sunny |
| 16. A. actually | B. arrange | C. several | D. recently |
| 17. A. sympathize | B. sympathetic | C. social | D. terrible |
| 18. A. headache | B. airless | C. society | D. nothing |
| 19. A. language | B. although | C. kidnap | D. robber |
| 20. A. nickname | B. compass | C. replace | D. pleasure |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. A person who says things that are not true is a
A. liar B. mad man C. patient D. carpenter
22. The national is the national song of a country.
A. carol B. rhythm C. anthem D. melody
23. When I called Tim, his sister asked me to on For a minute because he was busy talking to someone else.
A. hang B. hold C. wait D. try
24. of a sudden, he appeared with his face full of blood.
A. All B. In C. On D. Once
25. You seem too to changes.
A. sensitive B. senseless C. sensational D. sensual
26. Good parents should for their children.
A. help B. provide C. give D. foresee
27. The landlady gave me three weeks' to move.
A. notice B. awareness C. warn D. letter
28. I am very sad because you never me the truth.
A. tell B. say C. answer D. reply

29. Who has brought you since your parents died?
A. in B. up C. on D. over
30. If you touch that wire, you will have an electric
A. attack B. current C. shock D. surprise

IV. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following sentences.

31. lucky he is!
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
32. silly mistake!
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
33. "What instructions did your boss give to you?"
"He required that Alice the meeting."
A. would attend B. attends C. attended D. attend
34. "What is your opinion?"
"It is necessary that an employee his work on time"
A. finishes B. finishs C. can finish D. finish
35. You mustn't forget tomorrow morning.
A. turning in your assignment B. turn in your assignment
C. to turn in your assignment D. turn your assignment in
36. Don't let your brothers the present.
A. to see B. seeing C. seen D. see
37. Two of the boys in the art class were doing self-portraits by looking at.....
in the mirror.
A. each other B. themselves C. oneself D. one another
38. Pests occur in large numbers, and they can terrible damage, particularly to
growing crops, that in some parts of the world people frequently suffer from famine.
A. do such B. do so C. make such D. make so
39. The most of all insect pests The locust.
A. dreaded/is B. dreaded/are C. dreading/is D. dreading/are
40. Since the 1930's chemical insecticides such as D.D.T. very effective in
destroying insects.
A. has proved/disease-carrying B. have proved/disease-carrying
C. has proved/carrying diseases D. prove/disease-carrying

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. The portraits were exhibited in the Houston Museum last month are now on display
A B C D
in Oxford.
42. They are trying to sell the house, it has been on the market for months.
A B C D
43. I will wait here in the airport with you whether the plane leaves on time nor not.
A B C D
44. Can you tell me where is she living, in the city or in the country?
A B C D
45. I just finished reading the novel whom the professor suggested for my book report.
A B C D

46. He was still sick was obvious to the entire medical staff.
A B C D
47. Do homework is something I don't like very much.
A B C D
48. Before decided to have surgery, you should get a second opinion.
A B C D
49. How long it has been since you arrived in New York?
A B C D
50. In the apartment next to mine a family that had a lot of pets.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *I will get the housework done by a neighbor.*
A. A neighbor always does the housework for me.
B. It is my intention to give my housework to a neighbor.
C. I will hire a neighbor to do the housework.
D. A neighbor is better at doing housework.
52. *People say that the festival is going to be held next year.*
A. It is said that the festival is going to be held next year.
B. The festival is said to being held next year.
C. It is said the festival held next year.
D. The festival is said going to be held next year.
53. *Were you be my mother, you would do the same.*
A. You should be my mother so you would do the same.
B. You don't do the same because you are not my mother.
C. You never understand why my mother does that.
D. Don't think my mother is not sensible.
54. *If he had been more careful in his business, he wouldn't have gone bankrupt.*
A. He wasn't careful enough in his business so he went bankrupt.
B. Going bankrupt, he was not careful enough in his business.
C. As a result of his carelessness he has gone bankrupt.
D. Being careless he went bankrupt.
55. *I will go with you unless you want to go alone.*
A. Go alone if you want to.
B. In case you want to go alone, I won't go with you.
C. If you don't want to go alone, I will go with you.
D. Would you like me to go with you?
56. *She invited me to her birthday party.*
A. "Why don't you come to my birthday party? It will be fun," she said.
B. "Would you like to come to my birthday party?" she said.
C. "Hey, can you come to my birthday party?" she said.
D. "It's time you came to my birthday party," she said.
57. *They are probably angry about the incident.*
A. The incident must anger them.
B. The incident must have made them anger.
C. They must be angry about the incident.
D. They are probably not happy about the incident.

58. *The house stands on the top of the hill*
 A. On the top of the hill does the house stand.
 B. On the top of the hill stands the house.
 C. Stands on the top of the hill the house.
 D. Does stand on the top of the hill the house.
59. *The river is too wide for us to swim across.*
 A. We can't swim across the river because it is not wide enough.
 B. It is such a wide river that we can't swim across.
 C. The river is so wide that we can't swim across it.
 D. Being a wide river, we can't swim across it.
60. *"Last night everybody was surprised to hear the news," the boy said.*
 A. The boy thought that everybody was surprised to hear the news last night.
 B. The boy thought that nobody was not surprised at the news last night.
 C. The boy told us that everybody had been surprised to hear the news the previous night.
 D. The boy told us that anybody was surprised to hear the news.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

HOPES AND DREAMS

Some years ago, my daughter was studying English at a university on the south coast. One evening she phoned to tell me that what she really wanted to do was (61) round the world, so she was looking (62) the possibility of working in another country. She had seen several (63) in the newspaper for student teachers of English abroad, and she was (64) in on in Italy, which she was desperate to visit. She decided that this would be a good (65) to achieve her ambition, so she was writing to (66) for the job. The reply (67) a long time to arrive, but eventually she received letter asking if she (68) go for an interview in London the following week. She was so excited that she immediately (69) in touch with the school owner and agreed to attend the interview. She was determined that nothing would prevent her (70) doing what she had set out to do. A (71) days before the interview she had a very strange dream in which she (72) birth to a beautiful baby. She was a little nervous and (73) about the dream and phoned to ask me what I thought it might (74) As I knew something about dreams, I was able to assure her that it only symbolized her (75) to do well in the interview.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 61. A. journey | B. travel | C. voyage | D. trip |
| 62. A. up | B. over | C. into | D. round |
| 63. A. notices | B. posters | C. advertisements | D. announcements |
| 64. A. interested | B. keen | C. attracted | D. enthusiastic |
| 65. A. path | B. route | C. manner | D. way |
| 66. A. claim | B. inquire | C. request | D. apply |
| 67. A. was | B. took | C. spent | D. passed |
| 68. A. should | B. would | C. must | D. will |
| 69. A. got | B. came | C. went | D. became |
| 70. A. of | B. from | C. in | D. about |
| 71. A. some | B. several | C. few | D. little |

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 72. A. made | B. had | C. gave | D. produced |
| 73. A. bored | B. worried | C. offended | D. annoyed |
| 74. A. intend | B. mean | C. interpret | D. realize |
| 75. A. desire | B. request | C. want | D. demand |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

I know that it is my job to make sure that everything goes well for the tourists and I feel I work hard for the company. I cannot be blamed for last week. I met the group at the airport and took them to the coach. The coach driver was a bit annoyed because the flight was late. But it wasn't far to the hotel and everyone was looking forward to their dinner. We hadn't used the Hotel Riviera before but our normal one had a conference in it so it was fully booked. When I announced our arrival at the reception desk, they said they were full. I had booked rooms for the group but the manager said they were cancelled by phone a few days before. He insisted that he recognized my voice and that I had made the phone call. We had a bit of an argument but they obviously didn't have enough rooms. In the end, the manager phoned hotels in the town and found rooms for everyone but in four different hotels. By this time, the coach had gone, so we had to get taxis and some of the tourists started to get very angry with me I still don't know who made that phone call but it definitely wasn't me ...

76. *What is the writer trying to do?*
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. Argue | B. Apologize |
| C. Explain | D. Complain |
77. *Who was the text written to ?*
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. One of the tourists | B. The writer's employer |
| C. The hotel manager | D. The coach company |
78. *Why weren't any rooms available at the Hotel Riviera?*
- A conference was taking place there.
 - There were more people in the group than expected.
 - Someone had forgotten to book them.
 - Someone had said they were not needed.
79. *What happened in the end?*
- The tourists got angry with the hotel manager.
 - The tourists couldn't stay together.
 - The writer found other hotels with rooms.
 - The writer called the coach driver back.
80. *Which of the following diaries was written by one of the tourists?*
- Someone had made a mistake with our hotel booking and the hotel had given our rooms to other people.
 - The hotel we were taken to wasn't good enough so we asked to change to a different one.
 - We got to the airport and had to wait for the coach. so it was really late when we got to the hotel.
 - The coach driver took us to the wrong hotel and they knew nothing about us.

ALPHABET SOUP

Insert a different letter of the alphabet into each of the 26 empty boxes to form a word of five or more letters reading across. The letter you insert may be the first, the last, or in the middle of the word. Each letter of the alphabet will be used only once. Cross the letter off the list below as you use it. All the letters in each row are not necessarily used in forming the word. Example: in the first row across, insert the letter "L", and you form the word "NECK-LINE".

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

O	N	E	C	K		I	N	E	F	Y
A	H	I	S	T		R	Y	B	I	G
D	I	M	D	I		C	O	V	E	R
F	L	U	P	R		I	S	E	N	Z
G	R	V	A	C		U	M	N	O	P
A	B	I	J	S		I	V	E	R	X
U	F	R	I	E		D	S	H	I	P
L	B	A	C	K		O	N	E	F	I
Z	I	L	A	U		H	I	N	G	Y
O	C	H	A	T		E	R	B	O	X
G	R	I	N	S		S	T	E	M	L
V	I	P	R	O		I	L	E	N	Z
D	I	C	L	E		E	R	B	E	T
L	I	M	A	R		E	T	R	I	P
O	I	N	C	O		E	R	I	N	T
I	S	P	E	E		H	L	I	M	P
G	L	O	F	O		T	U	N	E	Z
Z	I	P	E	X		R	C	I	S	E
B	R	O	O	B		E	C	T	F	Y
C	I	J	O	N		U	I	L	N	O
F	L	I	G	E		A	M	I	N	E
R	A	N	L	A		U	R	E	B	T
U	C	H	I	L		H	O	O	D	D
B	O	S	H	O		D	O	W	N	Z
I	E	S	C	A		E	P	L	A	P
Z	I	C	I	T		Z	E	N	C	Y



PRACTICE TEST 18

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>so</u> ft | B. <u>k</u> not | C. <u>mo</u> ck | D. <u>g</u> row |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> long | B. <u>a</u> mbiguous | C. <u>a</u> bsent | D. <u>a</u> nger |
| 3. A. <u>l</u> ead <u>e</u> r | B. <u>s</u> pee <u>d</u> y | C. <u>f</u> ea <u>th</u> er | D. <u>l</u> ea <u>g</u> ue |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> rust | B. <u>th</u> en | C. <u>th</u> erapy | D. <u>th</u> irst |
| 5. A. <u>g</u> ay | B. <u>g</u> enius | C. <u>g</u> ood | D. <u>g</u> uy |
| 6. A. <u>b</u> uy | B. <u>w</u> hy | C. <u>c</u> ite | D. <u>p</u> ick |
| 7. A. <u>c</u> ent | B. <u>c</u> up | C. <u>c</u> attle | D. <u>c</u> ock |
| 8. A. <u>m</u> oment | B. <u>m</u> onument | C. <u>m</u> onster | D. <u>m</u> onsoon |
| 9. A. <u>ch</u> ocolate | B. <u>ch</u> imney | C. <u>ch</u> arming | D. <u>ch</u> emist |
| 10. A. <u>p</u> uppet | B. <u>p</u> seudo | C. <u>ch</u> apel | D. <u>ch</u> ap |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. A. manage | B. personality | C. postage | D. bicycle |
| 12. A. typically | B. organ | C. powerful | D. exchange |
| 13. A. airport | B. guardian | C. accompany | D. airline |
| 14. A. employee | B. series | C. service | D. mirror |
| 15. A. quantity | B. backwards | C. however | D. unique |
| 16. A. provide | B. further | C. officer | D. consequence |
| 17. A. cover | B. material | C. numerous | D. million |
| 18. A. significant | B. active | C. passive | D. supervise |
| 19. A. project | B. optional | C. compulsory | D. carriage |
| 20. A. system | B. regular | C. reluctant | D. thereby |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. The town council decided to the street because it was too narrow.
A. widen B. shorten C. lengthen D. extend
22. It is a good for you to improve your English if you go to live in England.
A. experience B. opportunity C. possibility D. advantage
23. Peter had a pain in his leg so I had to carry him home on my
A. shoulders B. hands C. thighs D. hips
24. If you want to ask me something, please your hand.
A. rise B. raise C. lift D. increase
25. 100 if you want to speak to the telephone operator.
A. Dial B. Ask C. Turn D. Listen
26. The hotel have three rooms available at the moment.
A. single B. unarranged C. lone D. personal
27. Who is in of the children today?
A. responsibility B. charge C. duty D. response

28. It's impossible for me to read your handwriting. It's quite
 A. illegal B. intelligent C. illegible D. illiterate
29. He often solves problems on his
 A. own B. self C. concern D. loneliness
30. That glass ball is fragile so with care.
 A. handle B. make C. place D. put

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. Some parts of Asia are among the most crowded in the world; there are many forest areas where few people live.
 A. consequently B. otherwise C. moreover D. nevertheless
32. We all realize
 A. how difficult is the university entrance examination
 B. how the university entrance examination is difficult
 C. how difficult the university entrance examination is
 D. how is the university entrance examination difficult
33. nonsense!
 A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
34. We could have come earlier,?
 A. have we B. haven't we C. could we D. couldn't we
35. Go and get me some chalk,?
 A. shall you B. shan't you C. won't you D. don't you
36. When the teacher speaks, we have to keep quiet,?
 A. don't we B. mustn't we C. doesn't he D. won't he
37. How long here by the end of next year?
 A. will you work B. you will have worked
 C. are you working D. will you have been working
38. Can you explain the difference these two words?
 A. from B. of C. to D. between
39. He treats all his children
 A. like B. the same C. likely D. similar
40. He this vacation very much.
 A. have enjoying B. having enjoyed C. had enjoyed D. is enjoying

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. A specialty shop with various blends from around the world in the shopping mall.
 A B C D
42. The phone rang again and again, the receptionist was not able to get much work done.
 A B C D
43. Though snow has been falling all day long, but everyone got to the church on time for the wedding.
 A B C D
44. Whether or not the office would be built is to be determined at the meeting.
 A B C D

45. The plane that he took to Paris was delaying.
A B C D
46. We have been told that we can leave whenever want.
A B C D
47. The fans who supporting our team are cheering in the stadium.
A B C D
48. Feeling weakly after a long illness, Sally wanted to try to get back to work..
A B C D
49. There a big tree in the corner of the garden.
A B C D
50. In the cave a vast treasure of jems and jewels.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *When will you have the flowers in the garden watered?*
A. When will the flowers in the garden be watered?
B. When do you water the flowers in the garden?
C. How often are the flowers in the garden watered?
D. How often do you water the flowers in the garden?
52. *They are going to build a bridge across the river.*
A. A bridge will be built across the river.
B. A bridge is going to be built across the river.
C. Across the river a bridge will be built.
D. Across the river a bridge is going to be built.
53. *If only mom were at home with me now in this cold weather.*
A. I hate cold weather because mom is always away from home.
B. If mom were always at home with me, I would be satisfied.
C. I wish I had mom at home with me in this cold weather.
D. It is better to have mom at home with you when it's cold.
54. *It was very snowy so there was traffic jam.*
A. Had it not been so snowy, there wouldn't have been the traffic jam.
B. It was snowy enough to have traffic jam.
C. Snow caused traffic jam on the road.
D. As a result of being snowy, there was traffic jam.
55. *She will ask you to repeat what you say if she doesn't get what you mean.*
A. Don't worry too much about her.
B. Unless she gets what you want to say, she will ask you to repeat it.
C. She is an insisting girl, you know.
D. She never gives up what she doesn't understand.
56. *"Why didn't you come back and take the umbrella?" mom said.*
A. Mom suggested me to come back and take the umbrella.
B. Mom suggested that I came back and took the umbrella.
C. Mom suggested me that I should come back and take my umbrella.
D. Mom suggested that I come back and take the umbrella.

57. *The teacher must be happy about our results.*
 A. Our results are good enough for the teacher not to punish us.
 B. Our results are excellent.
 C. Our results must make the teacher happy.
 D. Our results are fair enough to make the teacher happy.
58. *The house is so big that I normally feel lonely in it.*
 A. Such a big house it is that I normally feel lonely in it.
 B. So big the house it is that I normally feel lonely in it.
 C. Such a big house is it that I normally feel lonely in it.
 D. So a big house it is that I normally feel lonely in it.
59. *Linda is the most hard-working girl in the family.*
 A. Linda is among the most hard-working people in the family.
 B. You don't have to wonder about Linda as a hard-working girl.
 C. No one in the family is as hard-working as Linda.
 D. Linda works very hard.
60. *The teacher invited me to have dinner with her family that night.*
 A. "How about having dinner with my family tonight?" the teacher said to me.
 B. "You should have dinner with my family tonight," the teacher said.
 C. "You must have dinner with my family tonight," the teacher said.
 D. "Why don't you have dinner with my family tonight?" the teacher said.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

SNAKES IN BRITAIN

It is very unusual for a snake to bite anyone in Britain but (61) much more afraid of them (62) of rats and treat them (63) if they come across them. The three kinds of snake that (64) survive in the country (65) to changing conditions since the age of dinosaurs. (66) is very large and only one, the adder, which lives off other creature : (67) mice, is (68) a man. The first rule in (69) with snakes is to leave them alone and the second is to know (70) and which ones are dangerous. Even adders are not aggressive and will just go away as (71) as the people give them the chance to (72) The (73) way to (74) bitten, however, is to wear strong boots and thick socks in the countryside, since (75) is quite small.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 61 A. most people are | B. most people is | C. the most of people are | D. the most of people is |
| 62 A. as | B. even | C. than | D. that |
| 63 A. less well | B. more badly | C. worst | D. worse |
| 64 A. still | B. yet | C. already | D. even |
| 65 A. must adapt | B. must be adapted | C. had to adapt | D. have had to adapt |
| 66 A. Anyone | B. None | C. No one | D. Neither |
| 67 A. as the | B. such as the | C. as | D. such as |
| 68 A. capable of killing | B. capable to kill | C. able of killing | D. able to be killing |
| 69 A. treating | B. handling | C. contacting | D. dealing |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 70 A. how they are | B. how are they | C. what they look like | D. what do like |
| 71 A. far | B. long | C. much | D. well |
| 72 A. do such | B. do so | C. make such | D. make so |
| 73 A. more easy | B. most easy | C. easier | D. easiest |
| 74 A. avoid to be | B. avoid being | C. prevent to be | D. prevent being |
| 75 A. an adder's tooth | B. an adder tooth | C. an adders' tooth | D. a tooth of an adder |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed "unsinkable". So sure of this were the owners that they provided lifeboats for only 950 of its possible 3,500 passengers.

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg, only two days at sea and more than halfway between England and the New York destination. Because the luxury liner was travelling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the lifeboats. Four hours after the mishap, another ship, the Carpathia rescued the survivors - less than a third of those originally aboard.

The infamous Titanic enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland, where it lies today.

76. Which of the following is not true?

- A. Only a third of those aboard perished.
- B. The Carpathia rescued the survivors.
- C. The Titanic sank near new-found land.
- D. The titanic was the fastest ship afloat in 1912.

77. Which of the following did not contribute to the large death toll?

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| A. panic | B. fire |
| C. speed | D. Carpathia |

78. How many days was the Titanic at the sea before sinking?

- | | |
|------|-------|
| A. 2 | B. 4 |
| C. 6 | D. 12 |

79. The word "unextinguished" underlined means most nearly the same as

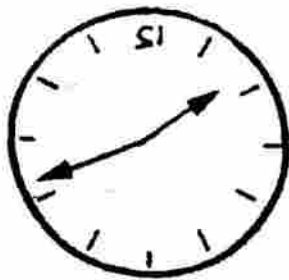
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. indestructible | B. uncontrollable |
| C. undiscovered | D. unquenched |

80. The word 'rescued' underlined means most nearly the same as

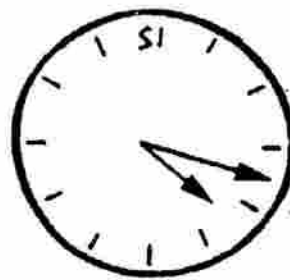
- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| A. killed | B. transported |
| C. saved | D. cured |

clockworks

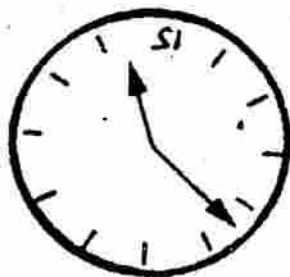
A.



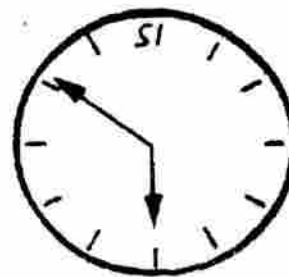
B.



C.



D.



The clocks below are shown in mirror image. Can you tell the correct time (within one minute) on all four?

PRACTICE TEST 19

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. tot <u>ter</u> | B. disc <u>ov</u> er | C. doc <u>u</u> ment | D. d <u>o</u> ll |
| 2. A. t <u>a</u> p | B. c <u>a</u> ll | C. c <u>a</u> pital | D. c <u>a</u> ndle |
| 3. A. c <u>e</u> real | B. g <u>e</u> neral | C. f <u>e</u> deral | D. c <u>e</u> ll |
| 4. A. th <u>e</u> reupon | B. th <u>ro</u> ugh | C. th <u>i</u> nk | D. th <u>r</u> ill |
| 5. A. g <u>u</u> m | B. g <u>e</u> ography | C. g <u>o</u> er | D. g <u>ra</u> duate |
| 6. A. <u>i</u> ncome | B. p <u>i</u> ng pong | C. <u>i</u> dentical | D. <u>i</u> mpatient |
| 7. A. l <u>i</u> mb | B. b <u>e</u> ggar | C. a <u>b</u> ility | D. c <u>a</u> pable |
| 8. A. c <u>r</u> y | B. m <u>i</u> ne | C. t <u>i</u> dal | D. m <u>y</u> sterious |
| 9. A. l <u>u</u> cky | B. g <u>u</u> n | C. b <u>u</u> tt <u>o</u> n | D. m <u>u</u> seum |
| 10. A. Ch <u>r</u> ist | B. ch <u>a</u> rter | C. ch <u>a</u> t | D. ch <u>i</u> p |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 11. A. invest | B. jealous | C. layout | D. legend |
| 12. A. legendary | B. roadworks | C. nomads | D. respect |
| 13. A. operate | B. whoever | C. currency | D. destiny |
| 14. A. workstation | B. political | C. output | D. earrings |
| 15. A. sharpener | B. laptop | C. philosophy | D. handkerchief |
| 16. A. sunglasses | B. snowflakes | C. trial | D. characteristic |
| 17. A. information | B. physical | C. window | D. schoolyard |
| 18. A. umbrella | B. sunflower | C. sweater | D. armchair |
| 19. A. pavement | B. download | C. technology | D. peaceful |
| 20. A. motorcycle | B. landscape | C. mountainous | D. horizontal |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. The noise was so deafening that we couldn't hear ourselves.....
A. tell B. speak C. say D. sound
22. The word *telescope* is associated with
A. explorers B. employers C. astronomers D. workers
23. A doctor who performs operations is a
A. dentist B. surgeon C. sergeant D. therapist
24. Why were the workers in the factory on? To get better pay.
A. fight B. strike C. struggle D. tear
25. He made an because he had been rude to her.
A. excuse B. appeal C. apology D. sorry
26. When I tried to walk I had a sharp in my left leg.
A. cut B. injure C. pain D. hurt
27. Our school for the summer holidays on 10th July.
A. breaks up B. breaks down C. breaks in D. breaks on
28. If you've got a of cards, I'll show you some tricks.
A. package B. pile C. set D. pack

49. Do you know why he want to take an extended leave of absence?

A B C D

50. Around the corner the offices you are trying to find.

A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *Every morning we are given a loaf of bread and a glass of milk.*

- A. We eat a loaf of bread and a glass of milk in the morning.
- B. A loaf of bread and a glass of milk are given to us every morning.
- C. We are happy to be supplied with bread and milk every morning.
- D. We are not hungry in the morning.

52. *I don't know what he thinks of my performance.*

- A. What he thinks of my performance is unknown.
- B. What he thinks of my performance, I don't know.
- C. What does he think of my performance is unknown.
- D. What does he think of my performance, I don't know.

53. *I wish my teacher corrected all our mistakes.*

- A. My teacher doesn't correct all the mistakes we make.
- B. My teacher never corrects our mistakes.
- C. If my teacher corrected our mistake, we wouldn't make mistakes again.
- D. If my teacher corrects our mistakes, we won't make mistakes again.

54. *If only my grandmother hadn't fallen ill.*

- A. I was sorry my grandmother was ill.
- B. It was a pity my grandmother was ill.
- C. If my grandmother was not so old, she wouldn't have fallen ill.
- D. I wish my grandmother hadn't fallen ill.

55. *Unless it is warm we should stay at home to read our magazines.*

- A. We should stay at home to read our magazines because it is not warm.
- B. Now that it is warm, we should stay at home to read our magazines.
- C. We should stay at home to read our magazines if it is not warm.
- D. Considering the warm weather we should stay at home to read our magazines.

56. *She invited me a glass of orange juice.*

- A. "Would you like a glass of orange juice?" she said.
- B. A glass of orange juice was offered me.
- C. "Why don't you take a glass of orange juice?" she said.
- D. "Think about a glass of orange juice," she said.

57. *The boy were probably pleased with the new toys.*

- A. The boy must be pleased with the new toys.
- B. The boy must have been pleased with the new toys.
- C. The boy were maybe pleased with the new toys.
- D. The boy were uncertainly pleased with the new toys.

58. *It is such a nice day that I want to go out for a walk.*

- A. So nice a day is it that I want to go out for a walk.
- B. So the nice day is it that I want to go out for a walk.
- C. Such a nice day it is that I want to go out for a walk.
- D. Such a nice day that I want to go out for a walk.

59. *It takes more time to get to school from my house than from yours.*
 A. My house is a longer distance from school than yours.
 B. Your house is not as long as mine.
 C. It's easier to get to school from your house than from mine.
 D. It costs less to go to school from my house than from yours.
60. *"I don't know what to do in that situation," the old man said.*
 A. The old man was hopeless in that situation.
 B. The old man didn't know what to do.
 C. The old man said he didn't know what to do in that situation.
 D. The situation was too difficult for the man to do.

VII. Read the passage and choose a, b, c or d for each of the following blanks.

HOOKED ON THE NET

The latest addiction to trap thousands of people is the Internet, which has been (61) for broken relationships, job losses, financial ruin and even one suicide. Psychologists now recognize Internet Addiction Syndrome (IAS) as a new illness that could (62) serious problems and ruin many lives. Special help groups have been set up to (63) sufferers help and support.

Psychologists have described many (64) examples, including one man who took his own life after (65) more than £14,000 to feed his addiction, and a teenager also had to receive psychiatric treatment for his 12-hour-a-day (66) "This illness is not (67), and it must be taken seriously," said an expert in behavioral addiction at Nottingham Trent University. "These are not sad people with serious personality (68); they are people who were fine before they found the Internet."

IAS is similar to other problems like gambling, smoking and drinking: addicts have dreams about the Internet; they need to use it first thing in the morning; they (69) to their partners about how much time they spend on line, they (70) they could cut down, but are unable to do so. A recent study found that many users spend up to 40 hours a week on the Internet; (71) they felt guilty, they became depressed if they were (72) to stop using it.

Almost anyone can be at risk. Some of the addicts are teenagers who are already (73) on computer games and who (74) it very difficult to resist the games on the Internet. Surprisingly, however, psychologists (75) that most victims are middle-aged housewives who have never used a computer before.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. blamed | B. faulted | C. mistaken | D. accused |
| 62. A. lead | B. affect | C. take | D. cause |
| 63. A. offer | B. suggest | C. recommend | D. advise |
| 64. A. worrying | B. worried | C. disappointing | D. disappointed |
| 65. A. gaining | B. lending | C. winning | D. borrowing |
| 66. A. habit | B. custom | C. manner | D. routine |
| 67. A. false | B. imitation | C. fake | D. artificial |
| 68. A. mistakes | B. errors | C. faults | D. defects |
| 69. A. betray | B. deceive | C. cheat | D. lie |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 70. A. want | B. wish | C. rather | D. prefer |
| 71. A. although | B. despite | C. unless | D. without |
| 72. A. let | B. allowed | C. had | D. made |
| 73. A. taken | B. addicted | C. tied | D. hooked |
| 74. A. say | B. feel | C. find | D. have |
| 75. A. promise | B. tell | C. say | D. object |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

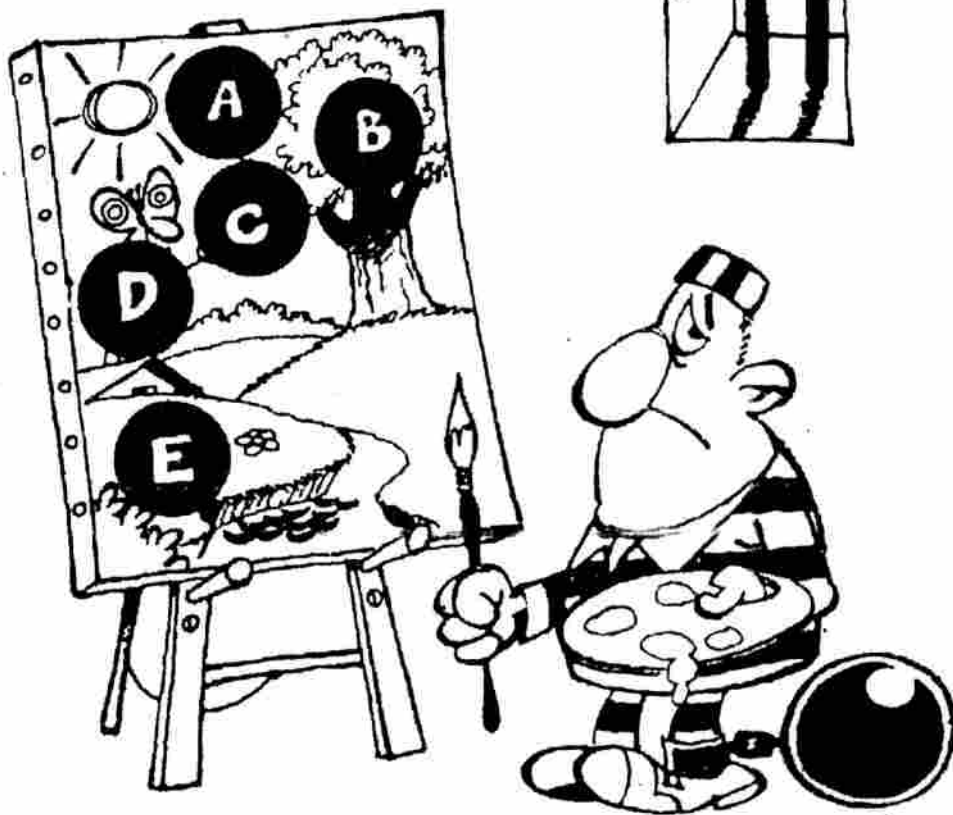
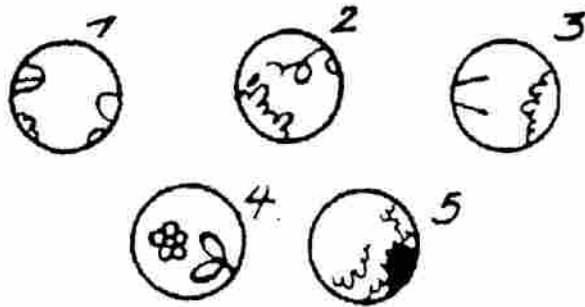
"Where is the university?" is a question many visitors to Cambridge ask, but no one can give them a clear answer, for there is no wall to be found around the university. The university is the city. You can find the classroom buildings, libraries, museums and offices of the university all over the city. And most of its members are the students and teachers or professors of the thirty-one colleges.

Cambridge was an already developing town long before the first students and teachers arrived 800 years ago. It grew up by the river Granta, as the Cam was once called. A bridge was built over the river as early as 875.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries more and more land was used for college buildings. The town grew much faster in the nineteenth century after the opening of the railway in 1845. Cambridge became a city in 1951 and now it has the population of over 100,000. Many young students want to study at Cambridge. Thousands of people from all over the world come to visit the university town. It has become a famous place all round the world.

76. *Why do most visitors come to Cambridge?*
 - A. To see university.
 - B. To study in the colleges in Cambridge.
 - C. To find the classroom buildings.
 - D. To use the libraries of the universities.
77. *Around what time did the university begin to appear?*
 - A. In the 8th century
 - B. In the 9th century
 - C. In the 13th century
 - D. In the 15th century
78. *Why did people name Cambridge the "city of Cambridge"?*
 - A. Because the river was very well-known.
 - B. Because there is a bridge over the Cam.
 - C. Because it was a developing town.
 - D. Because there is a river named Granta.
79. *After which year did the town really begin to develop?*
 - A. After 800
 - B. After 875
 - C. After 1845
 - D. After 1951
80. *From what we read we know that now Cambridge is*
 - A. visited by international tourists.
 - B. a city without wall.
 - C. a city of growing population.
 - D. a city that may have a wall around it.

art master



Can you put these circles back into their place in order to complete the picture?

PRACTICE TEST 20

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>co</u> cktail | B. <u>co</u> llapse | C. <u>co</u> llar | D. <u>pro</u> perty |
| 2. A. bri <u>gh</u> t | B. <u>cr</u> ime | C. <u>li</u> tt <u>er</u> | D. <u>bi</u> te |
| 3. A. de <u>ve</u> lop | B. de <u>ad</u> en | C. de <u>vi</u> l | D. de <u>vo</u> te |
| 4. A. <u>the</u> ory | B. <u>the</u> m <u>s</u> el <u>ve</u> s | C. <u>th</u> ief | D. <u>th</u> inker |
| 5. A. <u>gu</u> ard | B. <u>g</u> ut | C. <u>g</u> ym | D. <u>g</u> ust |
| 6. A. <u>co</u> mb | B. <u>bo</u> ok <u>sto</u> re | C. <u>co</u> mbat | D. <u>co</u> mb <u>i</u> ne |
| 7. A. <u>cu</u> dd <u>le</u> | B. <u>cu</u> nn <u>i</u> ng | C. <u>cu</u> p <u>bo</u> ard | D. <u>c</u> ure |
| 8. A. de <u>ba</u> te | B. de <u>ca</u> de | C. fo <u>rmu</u> late | D. <u>ac</u> cent |
| 9. A. <u>ci</u> rc <u>u</u> mstance | B. <u>ci</u> vic | C. <u>ci</u> ty | D. <u>cl</u> ap |
| 10. A. <u>ch</u> opstick | B. <u>ch</u> ristian | C. <u>ch</u> ubby | D. <u>ch</u> unk |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. rucksack | B. input | C. result | D. mission |
| 12. A. discourage | B. library | C. empty | D. raincoat |
| 13. A. graduate | B. librarian | C. chapter | D. lorry |
| 14. A. coconut | B. cherry | C. tangerine | D. rectangular |
| 15. A. assure | B. impulse | C. hesitant | D. pleasure |
| 16. A. vitamin | B. endanger | C. error | D. sympathize |
| 17. A. status | B. product | C. opinion | D. hairdresser |
| 18. A. develop | B. politics | C. countryside | D. relative |
| 19. A. frequency | B. summer | C. customer | D. considerable |
| 20. A. problem | B. society | C. national | D. benefit |

III. CHOOSE the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. Who are you going to your holiday with?
A. take B. spend C. go D. expense
22. The boy looks after his father and the girl her mother.
A. looks alike B. is alike C. resembles D. takes
23. In my, she is the best singer of all.
A. idea B. view C. opinion D. belief
24. I am plain but my mother is very
A. complicated B. attractive C. sympathetic D. simple
25. It never to me that he will come back.
A. occurs B. dawns C. thinks D. recur.
26. Have you up your mind yet?
A. made B. done C. got D. brought
27. I never wear green because the color doesn't me.
A. fit B. suit C. match D. assist
28. If you give your children everything they ask for, they will be
A. spoilt B. hurt C. unhappy D. damaged

29. I need some coins to use the phone. Can you a dollar?
A. exchange B. change C. give D. swap
30. The from the airport was very exhausting since it took a long time to reach the hotel.
A. travel B. voyage C. expedition D. journey

IV. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following sentence.

31. Here from Rangoon.
A. is an interesting news B. is an interesting item of news
C. are interesting news D. are some interesting news item
32. He has wasted
A. many times B. much times C. many time D. a lot of time
33. You had your house repaired last month,
A. hadn't you B. didn't you C. isn't it D. hadn't it
34. Are you for your final examination?
A. prepare B. to prepare C. prepared D. already
35. May I watch the game we are having lunch?
A. while B. during C. between D. just
36. John enjoyed the food most, but for it was the friendliness of the people that was the most wonderful thing.
A. mine B. I C. my D. me
37. If he had not given me advice, I again.
A. would fail B. would be failed
C. wouldn't fail D. would have failed
38. It is time for you to leave this town.
A. from B. away from C. off D. \emptyset
39. He who doesn't go forward stays behind,?
A. doesn't he B. does he C. does not he D. isn't it
40. All students in the school are free to join any club they wish, or club at all.
A. none B. not C. no D. without

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. Those applicants who returning their completed forms at the earliest date have the highest priority.
A B C D
42. Their backgrounds are thoroughly investigated before are admitted to the organization.
A B C D
43. While most the students turned in the assignment on time, a few asked for an extension.
A B C D
44. That the teacher has not yet decided when we have to hand in our paper.
A B C D
45. I made an appointment with the doctor whose you recommended.
A B C D

46. I must tell you that I will never understand that you did.
A B C D
47. Impressing with everything she heard about the course, she signed her children up for it.
A B C D
48. The company president, needed a vacation, boarded a plane for New York.
A B C D
49. Not even my father knows when will my mother come back.
A B C D
50. On no occasion they said that to me.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *He is said to have got certificate in English language teaching in England.*
A. It is said that he gets certificate in English language teaching in England.
B. It is said that he graduates in England.
C. People say that he has got certificate in English language teaching in England.
D. People say that he gets certificate in English language teaching in England.
52. *The children are watching a cartoon about Tom and Jerry.*
A. Tom and Jerry is a cartoon the children like watching.
B. The children always watch Tom and Jerry, a cartoon.
C. A cartoon about Tom and Jerry is being watched by the children.
D. A cartoon called Tom and Jerry is watched by the children.
53. *If the weather were not so cold, we could go swimming.*
A. Let's go swimming when the weather gets better.
B. It is too cold for us to go swimming now.
C. Being so cold weather, we couldn't go swimming.
D. We will go swimming if the weather is not so cold.
54. *I wish I had had lovely childhood.*
A. My childhood is terrible.
B. If only my childhood had been lovely.
C. It is hard to have lovely childhood.
D. Having lovely childhood is impossible for me.
55. *My teacher will punish me if I don't do my homework.*
A. As a result of my homework, my teacher will punish me.
B. Without hesitation my teacher will punish me for my homework.
C. My teacher likes punishing my laziness.
D. Unless I do my homework, my teacher will punish me.
56. *"If I were you, I would ask my mother's permission," the boy said.*
A. The boy advised me to ask my mother's permission.
B. The boy said if he had been me, he would have asked my mother's permission.
C. The boy insisted on my asking my mother's permission.
D. The boy blamed me for not asking my mother's permission.
57. *The students must have been busy preparing for the final exam.*
A. The final exam must have been prepared.
B. The final exam made the students busy.
C. Maybe the students are busy with their final exam.
D. Maybe the students were busy preparing for the final exam.

58. *We were more prepared than other performers.*
 A. We were more prepared than were other performers.
 B. The other performers were as much prepared as we were.
 C. The other performers didn't prepare at all.
 D. We were the most prepared of all.
59. *The math problem is too hard for me to solve.*
 A. I can't solve any math problems.
 B. I am not interested in math.
 C. The math problem is such hard that I can't solve.
 D. The math problem is so hard that I can't solve it.
60. *The doctor told the patient not to worry about her health problem.*
 A. "Don't worry, dear!" the doctor said.
 B. "Don't worry about your health!" said the doctor.
 C. "Don't worry about your health problem," the doctor said to the patient.
 D. "Don't be so worried!" the doctor said.

VIII. Read the passage and choose a, b, c or d for each of the following blanks.

SCHOOL UNIFORM

When I was a boy, children always objected to (61) school uniform but teachers were (62) it because they said all of us looked (63) Otherwise, they said, children would compete with (64) and the poorer children would be unhappy because people would see straight away (65) In recent years, however, many schools have (66) the idea of making children (67) uniform but, funnily enough, now that children can wear (68) they like, they have adopted (69) When some journalists visited a (70) they found that all the boys and girls were dressed (71) jeans. One girl said she would rather (72) wear a coat instead of a jersey because (73) wants to look different (74) the other children in the class. Parents (75) not be happy about this as children, but they ought to be, because this new kind of uniform is one that the children like, not something they have been forced to wear, and it is also much cheaper than school uniforms used to be.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 61. A. wearing | B. dressing | c. wear | d. dress |
| 62. A. keen in | B. keen on | c. eager in | d. eager on |
| 63. A. like | B. to be like | c. alike | d. to be alike |
| 64. A. each other | B. another | c. themselves | d. theirselves |
| 65. A. what poors were they | B. what poors they were | c. how poor were they | d. how poor they were |
| 66. A. left over | B. taken off | c. put out | d. given up |
| 67. A. to wear | B. wear | c. wearing | d. that they wear |
| 68. A. that | B. which | c. what | d. as |
| 69. A. an own uniform | B. a uniform of their own | c. a proper uniform | d. a uniform of his own |
| 70. A. London school | B. London's school | c. school of London | d. school at London |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 71. A. on | B. by | c. in | d. with |
| 72. A. to die than | B. to die that | c. die that | d. die than |
| 73. A. anyone | B. no one | c. none | d. someone |
| 74. A. than | B. that | c. from | d. to |
| 75. A. must | B. can | c. could | d. may |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

Because writing has become so important in our culture, we sometimes think of it as more real than speech. A little thought, however, will show why speech is primary and writing secondary to language. Human beings have been writing (as far as we can tell from surviving evidence) for at least 500 years, but they have been talking for much longer, doubtless ever since there have been human beings.

When writing did develop, it was derived from and represented speech, although imperfectly. Even today there are spoken languages that have no writing form. Furthermore, we all learn to talk well before we learn to write; any human child who is not severely handicapped physically or mentally will learn to talk: a normal human being cannot be prevented from doing so. On the other hand, it takes a special effort to learn to write: in the past many intelligent and useful members of society did not acquire the skill, and even today many who speak languages with writing systems never learn to read or write, while some who learn the rudiments of those skills do so imperfectly.

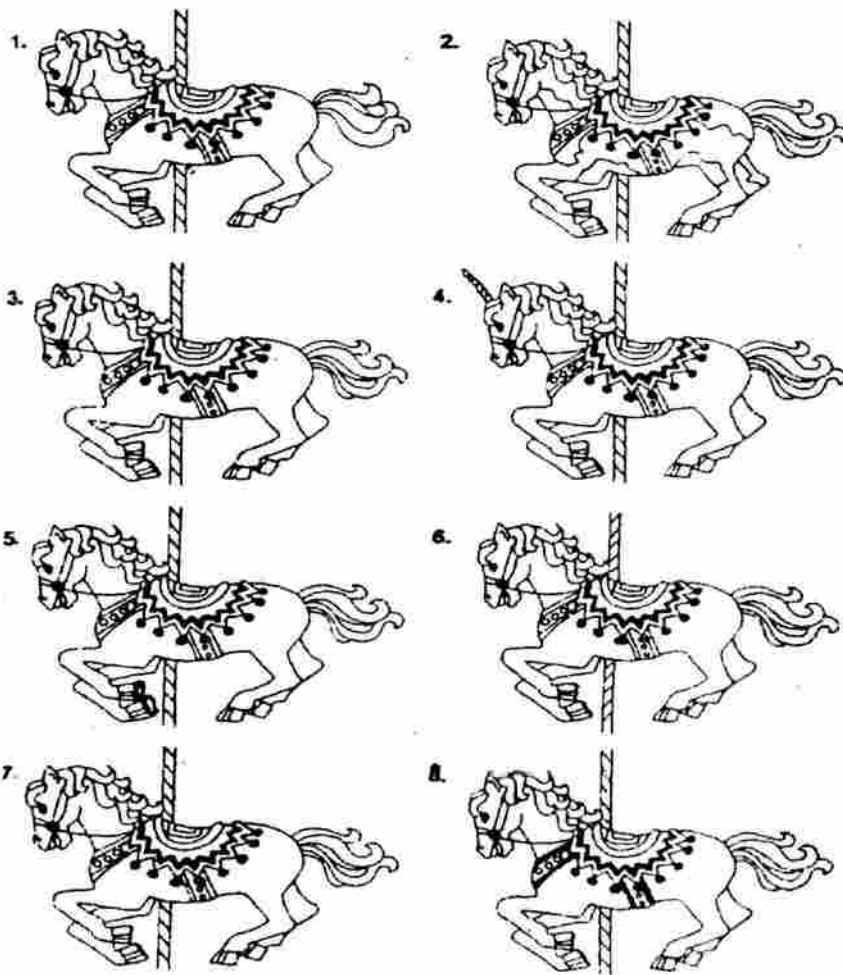
To affirm the primacy of speech over writing is not, however, to say that the latter is of little importance. One advantage writing has over speech is that it is more permanent and makes possible the records that any civilization must have. Thus, speaking makes us human, writing makes us civilized.

76. *The author of the passage argues that*
- A. writing has become too important in today's society.
 - B. speech is more basic to language than writing.
 - C. everyone who learns to speak must learn to write.
 - D. all languages must have a written form.
77. *According to the passage, writing*
- A. is imperfect, but less so than speech.
 - B. represents speech, but not perfectly.
 - C. developed from imperfect speech.
 - D. is represented perfectly by speech.
78. *In the author's judgment*
- A. writing has more advantages than speech.
 - B. speech is essential but writing has important benefits.
 - C. speech conveys ideas less accurately than writing does.
 - D. writing is more real than speech.
79. *In order to show that learning to write requires effort, the author gives the example of*
- A. people who learn the rudiments of speech.
 - B. people who speak many languages.
 - C. intelligent people who could not write.
 - D. severely handicapped children.

80. According to the author, one mark of civilized society is that it
- A. affirms the primacy of speech over writing.
 - B. affirms the primacy of writing over speech.
 - C. teaches its children to speak perfectly.
 - D. keeps written records.

FUN CORNER

Carousel Catch



Can you find the two pictures that are identical?

PRACTICE TEST 21

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>f</u> ast | B. <u>p</u> ast | C. <u>f</u> arther | D. <u>f</u> atigue |
| 2. A. <u>f</u> ounder | B. <u>f</u> ountain | C. <u>f</u> ought | D. <u>s</u> ound |
| 3. A. <u>m</u> ere | B. <u>b</u> eard | C. <u>b</u> ear | D. <u>b</u> eer |
| 4. A. <u>t</u> hunder | B. <u>t</u> horn | C. <u>t</u> hread | D. <u>t</u> hereabouts |
| 5. A. <u>g</u> ain | B. <u>g</u> allop | C. <u>g</u> ymnast | D. <u>g</u> reet |
| 6. A. <u>t</u> ight | B. <u>p</u> l <u>i</u> ght | C. <u>s</u> ing <u>l</u> e | D. <u>m</u> in <u>u</u> s |
| 7. A. <u>s</u> oup | B. <u>s</u> h <u>o</u> uld | C. <u>w</u> o <u>u</u> ld | D. <u>w</u> ool |
| 8. A. <u>k</u> ite | B. <u>k</u> n <u>i</u> ght | C. <u>k</u> ey | D. <u>k</u> ick |
| 9. A. <u>d</u> evelopment | B. <u>s</u> entimental | C. <u>r</u> edundant | D. <u>g</u> overnment |
| 10. A. <u>ch</u> ief | B. <u>ch</u> in | C. <u>Ch</u> illy | D. <u>ch</u> arismatic |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. A. ironing | B. involve | C. knowledge | D. justify |
| 12. A. interview | B. intention | C. concert | D. global |
| 13. A. typist | B. pastry | C. junction | D. itinerary |
| 14. A. licensed | B. literacy | C. luxury | D. millionaire |
| 15. A. meanwhile | B. memorable | C. illustrate | D. obey |
| 16. A. military | B. moustache | C. matter | D. media |
| 17. A. mature | B. naughty | C. nearby | D. neighbor |
| 18. A. murderer | B. miracle | C. missionary | D. majority |
| 19. A. resort | B. salary | C. sensible | D. sensitive |
| 20. A. separate | B. seaside | C. scenery | D. security |

II. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. He having sent the anonymous letter.
A. accepted B. admitted C. opposed D. rejected
22. He must be to make up such stories.
A. imagining B. imaginary C. imaginative D. image
23. He didn't manage to give reasons for his absence from school.
A. right B. correct C. satisfactory D. suiting
24. I wonder if you are well for the competition.
A. done B. prepared C. made D. supplied
25. Don't her for her mistakes. She is miserable enough.
A. cry B. blame C. sorry D. pity
26. We the bus at the same stop every day.
A. get from B. get down C. get off D. get out
27. A person who installs water pipes is a
A. carpenter B. plumber C. pipe worker D. waterman
28. When someone has a cold, he may
A. yawn B. vomit C. cough D. snore
29. The scientists are doing their research work in the
A. library B. museum C. hall D. laboratory
30. A building where a horse is kept is a
A. hole B. stable C. trap D. shed

IV. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following sentences.

31. The animals were afraid, but their keeper soon got them..... control.
A over B. without C. under D. out of
32. The man seemed about something.
A. nervous and anxious B. nervous and anxiously
C. being nervous and anxious D. nervous and being anxious
33. He spoke slowly and emphatically in order to himself
A. making / clear B. make / clearly
C. make / clear D. be made / clear
34. It a year ago.
A. has happened B. happens C. happened D. was happened
35. No sooner the news than she fainted.
A. she heard B. had she heard C. as she heard D. she had heard
36. There's..... nice scenery not far from here.
A. a little B. a few C. little D. few
37. "The company is losing a lot this year."
"That's why it plans to hire workers."
A. lesser B. fewer C. less D. few
38. The problem is easy enough, but students could answer it.
A. a lot of B. few C. a few D. a great number of
39. A man came to see you this morning.
A. is from Paris B. from Paris who
C. was from Paris D. from Paris
40. The girl you yesterday is waiting for you downstairs.
A. told me B. told me about C. tell D. told me about
he

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. On her lunch hour went to a nearby department store to buy some gifts.
A B C D
42. The missing wallet was found, the money was lost.
A B C D
43. The parents left a phone number with the baby-sitter in case a problem with the children.
A B C D
44. Whoever wants to take the spring break singing up at the office.
A B C D
45. The enthusiasm with which he greeted me made me to feel welcome.
A B C D
46. No one told me whether him was coming or not.
A B C D
47. Steve has had to learn how to cook and clean during he left home.
A B C D
48. The family stopped to visit the relatives while drive across the country.
A B C D

49. I still uncertain whether she will get married this July or not.

A B C D

50. Only once in my life gone I have to New York City.

A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *The little girl was badly treated by her step-mother.*

A. The little girl's step-mother is always severe to her.

B. The little girl's step-mother never loves her.

C. The little girl's step-mother behaved badly her.

D. The little girl's step-mother treated her badly.

52. *They will have finished the building by this June.*

A. The building will have been finished by this June.

B. The building will have been being finished by this June.

C. They will have workers to finish this building by this June.

D. They will get workers finish this building by this June.

53. *Were it be warmer, the flowers would be in blossom.*

A. The flowers are not in blossom because it is not warm enough.

B. It is so warm that the flowers are not in blossom.

B. If it should be warmer, the flowers would be in blossom.

D. It is too warm for the flowers to be in blossom.

54. *If my house hadn't been on fire, we wouldn't have had to move to another town.*

A. My family were in trouble firing the house.

B. The house was set on fire, we had to move to another town.

C. You could imagine how terrible life was when our house was set on fire and we had to move to another town.

D. My house was on fire so we had to move to another town.

55. *Unless you come home on time, Dad will be angry.*

A. Dad is person who gets angry easily.

B. If you are lately, Dad will be angry.

C. Dad will be angry if you come home late.

D. Coming late, Dad will be angry.

56. *The man asked me what I had been doing at 5 pomp the previous Sunday.*

A. "What are you doing at 5 pomp the previous Sunday?" the man said.

B. "What did you do at 5 pomp the previous Sunday?" the man said.

C. "What were you doing at 5 pomp last Sunday?" the man said.

D. "What have you been doing at 5 pomp last Sunday?" the man said.

57. *The police is probably very surprised at her confession.*

A. Her confession surprises the police.

B. Her confession is surprising.

C. The police must be astonished at her confession.

D. The police must be puzzled by her confession.

58. *I only like chocolate ice-cream.*

A. Only chocolate ice-cream do I like.

B. I don't like anything but ice-cream.

C. Chocolate ice-cream is my favorite.

D. Only I like chocolate ice-cream.

59. *Your problem is not so serious as mine.*
 A. My problem is the most serious. B. No other problem is as serious as mine.
 C. My problem is more serious than yours. D. My problem is more serious than yours.
60. *"Your question is too hard for me to answer now," the teacher said to her.*
 A. The teacher couldn't answer my question.
 B. The teacher told her that her question was so hard that she couldn't answer it then.
 C. The teacher complained about the hard question.
 D. The teacher didn't like the question.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

This year's *Innovations and Inventions Fair* has just opened, and has attracted inventors from all over the world who need to show their new ideas to the public.

The fair always provides a wonderful (61) of inventions, and this year is no exception. One inventor is demonstrating a way of making it impossible to copy documents (62) as passports and tickets. So far, the only person who has offered to buy the patent is said (63) a member of the Mafia, but it is not clear what he wants to do (64) it. The inventor will have to go ahead with the sale (65) he can find a more normal buyer (66) the end of the show. There are plenty of new gadgets too to help the disabled. The youngest inventor, fourteen (67) old Jane Watson, has come up with a battery-powered device for people who cannot clean their teeth (68) One of its special features is that it never needs (69) because it runs on solar power.

A new feature of this year's show is the Helpcentre, which has been (70) up to give new inventors (71) on how to make the most of their ideas. According to the show's organizers many inventions fail because, inventors spend (72) much time developing the product and don't pay (73) attention to the business side of the project.

The fair is open from 9 a.m to 6.30 p.m every day and runs (74) March 11. Tickets are (75) at £3.50.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 61. A. choice | B. variation | C. difference | D. range |
| 62. A. so | B. like | C. such | D. how |
| 63. A. had been | B. to be | C. to being | D. was |
| 64. A. by | B. with | C. in | D. without |
| 65. A. unless | B. if | C. without | D. except |
| 66. A. until | B. by | C. since | D. ago |
| 67. A. age | B. ages | C. year | D. years |
| 68. A. itself | B. himself | C. herself | D. themselves |
| 69. A. re-charge | B. re-charged | C. to re-charge | D. re-charging |
| 70. A. set | B. established | C. started | D. founded |
| 71. A. advice | B. suggestion | C. recommendation | D. directions |
| 72. A. too | B. extra | C. over | D. far |
| 73. A. enough | B. plenty | C. complete | D. full |
| 74. A. by | B. until | C. for | D. since |
| 75. A. priced | B. valued | C. worth | D. cost |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

SORE THROAT

Most sore throats are caused by an infection which treatment with antibiotics can not cure. But with simple remedies the patient normally gets better in 4 or 5 days.

Tonsillitis, however, usually starts with a sore throat which causes pain on swallowing. With children - and some adults - there may be a fever and the patient is obviously not feeling well. It may be possible to see white spots on the back of the throat. The neck may also swell, both of which are the normal response to infection.

Sometimes a sore throat may occur with the common cold and with influenza. There may be dryness of the throat, pain on coughing and loss of voice.

TREATMENT

Aspirin : To help relieve the pain on swallowing and (if there is one) the fever. Use aspirin tablets dissolved in water so that the patient can gargle before swallowing. Repeat the treatment every 4 hours.

Drink : Encourage the patient to drink plenty.

Food : Food should not be forced on a patient who does not want to eat. Steam: If there is pain in the throat on coughing, breathing in steam may help

CHILDREN

Young children, who may not be able to gargle, should be given aspirin "dissolved in water every 4 hours in the right dose for their age.

At 1 year: A single junior aspirin

At 5 years: Half an adult aspirin

At 8 years: One whole adult aspirin

WHEN TO SEE THE DOCTOR

If the sore throat is still getting worse after two days.

If the patient complains of earache.

If the patient's fever increases.

If the patient's parent is very worried.

76. *Most sore throats.....*

- A. require an immediate visit to a doctor.
- B. respond quickly to treatment with an antibiotic.
- C. rarely turn out to be serious illness.
- D. result in tonsillitis even when treated.

77. *One of the signs of tonsillitis can often be.....*

- A. difficulty in swallowing food and liquid.
- B. pain in the chest When coughing.
- C. white spots appearing on the neck.
- D. earache during the first four or five days.

78. *In order to treat a sore throat one should.....*

- A. prevent the patient from eating too much
- B. give the patient up to four aspirin tablets every hour.
- C. make sure the patient takes in plenty of liquid.
- D. make the patient gargle with hot liquid.

79. *you should call the doctor in if.....*
- the infection spreads to another member of the family.
 - swelling occurs in the region of the ears.
 - the patient's throat is still sore after two days.
 - the patient's condition continues to worsen.
80. *What difference is there in the way adults and young children should be treated with aspirin?*
- Young children should not be allowed to gargle with it.
 - Adults should be given tablets to swallow whole.
 - Young children should be given aspirin more often than adults.
 - Adults should be given larger doses of aspirin than children.

FUN CORNER

QUIZ

- With an S it is where you can swim, with a T it's a drink.
- Why is the letter A like twelve o'clock?
- Which letter can sting?
- Which letter do sailors like most?
- Which letter surrounds Great Britain?

PRACTICE TEST 22

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>comp</u> ass | B. <u>h</u> ome | C. <u>h</u> oney | D. <u>ton</u> |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> nger | B. <u>st</u> able | C. <u>m</u> ap | D. <u>sl</u> ap |
| 3. A. <u>e</u> mpire | B. <u>e</u> mbarrass | C. <u>e</u> ndanger | D. <u>e</u> ncourage |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> erapy | B. <u>th</u> eory | C. <u>th</u> ereafter | D. <u>th</u> ing |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> omonym | B. <u>h</u> over | C. <u>h</u> opeful | D. <u>h</u> our |
| 6. A. <u>i</u> tem | B. <u>i</u> diot | C. <u>i</u> llegal | D. <u>i</u> mpossible |
| 7. A. <u>m</u> oon | B. <u>loo</u> k | C. <u>loo</u> sen | D. <u>loo</u> se |
| 8. A. <u>cl</u> ip | B. <u>de</u> corate | C. <u>de</u> ceive | D. <u>de</u> cline |
| 9. A. <u>teen</u> age | B. <u>hears</u> ay | C. <u>host</u> age | D. <u>cl</u> ay |
| 10. A. <u>ch</u> est | B. <u>che</u> etah | C. <u>ch</u> eck | D. <u>ch</u> olera |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 11. A. support | B. recipe | C. ticket | D. lottery |
| 12. A. schedule | B. secure | C. scissors | D. rubbish |
| 13. A. separated | B. voyage | C. irritated | D. imported |
| 14. A. thousand | B. throughout | C. weather | D. Wednesday |
| 15. A. devise | B. diagram | C. dial | D. differ |
| 16. A. diameter | B. evident | C. even | D. evergreen |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 17. A. hostile | B. horrify | C. implement | D. imprint |
| 18. A. metal | B. microscope | C. pressure | D. impolite |
| 19. A. photographer | B. memorize | C. midday | D. metric |
| 20. A. temperature | B. special | C. transfer | D. treasure |

III. choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. Don't on me to help you if you have any trouble.
A. base B. support C. lean D. count
22. Can you give me a for a fruit cake?
A. receipt B. recipe C. bill D. cycle
23. You've your umbrella again! You will have to buy another umbrella.
A. loosen B. lost C. caught D. won
24. I bought a ticket in the lottery with the hope to \$1,000.
A. earn B. get C. win D. prize
25. Why don't you me go? My children are waiting for me at home.
A. allow B. let C. force D. drive
26. How much did you on that horse? - \$500.
A. pay B. bet C. bargain D. ask
27. We can't afford the of living in a big city like London.
A. price B. money C. value D. cost
28. He wants to his TOEFL examination this March.
A. make B. do C. perform D. take
29. If you go to London, I can you up for a couple of nights.
A. put B. set C. make D. build
30. Your new house me of my childhood house.
A. remembers B. reminds C. recollects D. receives

IV. choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. Dr. Zhivago,, has now left Bangkok.
A. we saw six months ago B. who we saw six months ago
C. which we saw six months ago D. which we saw it six months ago
32. The boy is here.
A. whose sick sister B. whose sister sick
C. who his sister is sick D. whose sister is sick
33. "How about the book last week?"
"I haven't had time to read it yet."
A. I bought it you B. I bought for you
C. that I bought it you D. I bought it for you
34. "I miss my brother very much."
"..... him lately?"
A. Can't you see B. Haven't you seen
C. Do you see D. Would you see
35. Television only for the last forty or fifty years.
A. must be existed B. has been existed
C. was existed D. has existed

36. This is the first time I the experiment on plant breeding.
A. have done B. do C. would do D. did
37. I suggestedto the party.
A. him in going B. to make him go
C. him to go D. that he should go
38. "Why didn't you invite me to go to that dance?"
"Sorry. I wish I you to go with us."
A. could invite B. invited
C. have invited D. could have invited
39. "Do you like your new job?"
"Yes, but my employer insists that I on time."
A. was B. am C. be D. have been
40. Pythons kill the animals on which they feed by coiling tightly round them until they suffocated.
A. warm-blood/are B. warm-blood/will be
C. warm-blooded/are D. warm-blooded/will be

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. The pizza is served in this restaurant is very tasty.
A B C D
42. Because the chemist was awarded the Nobel Prize, so he flew to Europe to accept it.
A B C D
43. The furniture will be delivered as soon it is paid for.
A B C D
44. You should buy whatever the cheapest and most durable.
A B C D
45. The frightened story that you told me about Bod is still on my mind.
A B C D
46. The shoes which match the dress that are on sale at Piazza.
A B C D
47. Dissatisfying with the service at the restaurant, we didn't enjoy the food at all.
A B C D
48. Wearing only a slightly sweater, she stepped out into the rain.
A B C D
49. Only the pilot can tell you how far can the plane go on one tank of fuel.
A B C D
50. At no time he went out of the house with his wife.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *It is thought that the prince will overcome his difficulty.*
A. People believe that the prince will overcome his difficulty.
B. People thought that the prince will overcome his difficulty.
C. People think that the prince will overcome his hardship.
D. People are sure that the prince will overcome his hardship.

52. *We have been discussing the problem for hours.*
 A. The problem for hours has been discussed.
 B. The problem has been discussed for hours.
 C. The problem for hours has been being discussed.
 D. The problem has been being discussed for hours.
53. *If only you could be here and give me a hand.*
 A. I wish you could be here and gave me a hand.
 B. Why are you not here to give me a hand?
 C. You are never here to give me a hand.
 D. If you were here, you could give me a hand.
54. *Had we not been so miserable during our childhood, we would have been more open.*
 A. We were not very open because we had very miserable childhood.
 B. We are not so open because of our miserable childhood.
 C. Don't blame us for not to be so open because we had miserable childhood.
 D. As a result of having miserable childhood, we are not very open.
55. *I like Indian food unless it is cold.*
 A. I like Indian food to be cold. B. I like Indian food to be served cold.
 C. I don't like cold food like Indian food. D. I like Indian food if it is not cold.
56. *"Would you like to have a cup of coffee?" she said.*
 A. She suggested me to have a cup of coffee.
 B. She asked me to have a cup of coffee.
 C. She invited me to have a cup of coffee.
 D. She demanded me to have a cup of coffee.
57. *The children must be happy to greet Tet Holidays.*
 A. Tet Holidays are happy days for children.
 B. The children are eager to welcome Tet Holidays.
 C. Greeting Tet Holidays, the children are happy.
 D. The children are probably happy to greet Tet Holidays.
58. *She doesn't smoke any longer.*
 A. She smokes for a short time. B. It doesn't take her long to smoke.
 C. No more she smokes. D. No longer does she smoke.
59. *It takes less Effort to play tennis than to climb mountains.*
 A. It takes more effort to climb mountains than to play tennis.
 B. It is more expensive to play tennis than to climb mountains.
 C. It is more fun to climb mountains than to play tennis.
 D. Less time is needed to play tennis than to climb mountains.
60. *The little girl asked me if she could continue with her study overseas.*
 A. "Do you think I can continue with my study overseas?" said the little girl.
 B. "Can I continue with my study overseas?" the little girl said to me.
 C. "Is it possible for me to study overseas?" the little girl asked me.
 D. "Am I to study overseas?" the little girl said.

V'll. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

TARKA THE ACTOR

(61) an otter to be a film star was the (62) (63) producer-director David Cobham when he embarked on bringing Henry Williamson's classic novel *Tarka the Otter* to the (64) The main Tarka role (65) a hand-reared otter called Spade.

Spade was born in Suffolk and (66) the age of three months was taken over by his permanent handler, Peter Talbot. Spade was "imprinted" on Peter - (67) , the otter came to (68) a parent and whenever Peter went, Spade followed. This meant that the animal (69) work loose in rivers and along banks with no fear that he would abscond, (70) Osla, the young female who played Whitetip. Osla, an orphan cub from the Shetlands (71) mother had been (72) by a car, was not so tame and a big enclosure (73) built for her scenes.

Animals may not be able to act, but they can be made (74) When David Cobham wanted shots of Tarka running along the river bank and then pausing, as if he were sniffing something, Spade (75) taken to the scene in a box that could be opened by a radio signal. When the cameras were ready, the box would be opened, Peter would call and out would come Spade.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 61. A. Training | B. The training | C. To train | D. The train |
| 62. A. most tricky work | B. trickiest job | C. more tricky work | D. trickiest job |
| 63. A. against | B. facing | C. opposite | D. in front of |
| 64. A. fact | B. life | C. stage | D. screen |
| 65. A. has been played by | B. has been played for | C. was played by | D. was played for |
| 66. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. with |
| 67. A. in another word | B. otherwise | C. that is | D. it is to say |
| 68. A. remark him as | B. remark him for | C. regard him as | D. regard him for |
| 69. A. can | B. could | C. may | D. might |
| 70. A. different to | B. not as | C. not like to | D. unlike |
| 71. A. who | B. which | C. whose | D. her |
| 72. A. run over | B. overrun | C. taken over | D. overtaken |
| 73. A. must be | B. must have been | C. has to be | D. had to be |
| 74. A. react | B. to react | C. reacting | D. that they react |
| 75. A. has been | B. used to being | C. was used to be | D. would be |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

In 1920, after some thirty-nine years of problems with disease, high costs and politics, the Panama Canal was officially opened, finally linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by allowing ships to pass through the fifty-mile canal zone instead of travelling some seven thousand miles around Cape Horn. It takes a ship approximately eight hours to complete the trip through the canal and cost an average of fifteen thousand dollars, one-tenth of what it could cost an average ship to round the Horn. More than fifteen thousand ships pass through its locks each year.

The French initiated the project but sold their rights to the United States. The latter will control it until the end of the twentieth century when Panama takes over its duties.

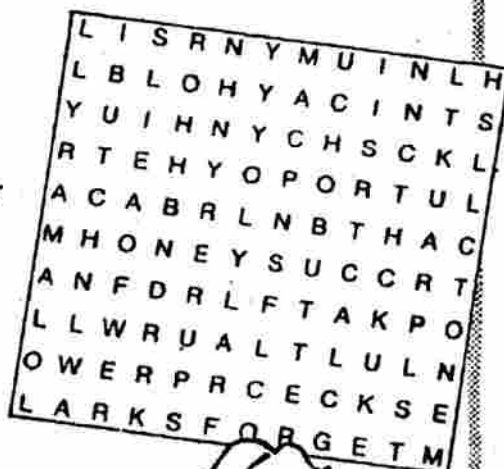
76. *Who controls the Panama Canal at present?*
 A. France B. The United States C. Panama D. Canal Zone
77. *In approximately what year will a different government take control of the Panama Canal?*
 A. 2000 B. 2100 C. 3001 D. 2999
78. *On the average, how much would it cost a ship to travel around Cape Horn?*
 A. \$1,500 B. \$15,000 C. \$1 50,000 D. \$ 1,500,000
79. *In what year was construction probably begun on the canal?*
 A. 1881 B. 1920 C. 1939 D. 1999
80. *What can be understood from this reading?*
 A. This is a costly project which should be reevaluated.
 B. Despite all the problems involved, the project is beneficial
 C. Many captains prefer to sail around cape horn because it is less expensive.
 D. Due to all the problems, three governments have had to control the canal over the years.

FUN CORNER

FLOWER TURN

Instead of reading in a straight line, each entry has a bend in it.

- ☐ AMARYLLIS
- ☐ BLUEBELL
- ☐ BUTTERCUP
- ☐ CARNATION
- ☐ CORNFLOWER
- ☐ DELPHINIUM
- ☐ FORGET-ME-NOT
- ☐ HONEYSUCKLE
- ☐ HYACINTH
- ☐ LARKSPUR
- ☐ PORTULACA



PRACTICE TEST 23

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. t <u>re</u> ad | B. t <u>re</u> asure | C. f <u>ea</u> ture | D. f <u>ea</u> ther |
| 2. A. o <u>n</u> ward | B. o <u>p</u> ening | C. o <u>n</u> line | D. o <u>p</u> era |
| 3. A. e <u>n</u> vy | B. e <u>m</u> power | C. h <u>e</u> dge | D. t <u>e</u> st |
| 4. A. t <u>h</u> ankful | B. t <u>h</u> eme | C. t <u>h</u> us | D. t <u>h</u> atched |
| 5. A. c <u>o</u> oker | B. c <u>a</u> ring | C. c <u>e</u> nt | D. c <u>o</u> ne |
| 6. A. m <u>i</u> nt | B. t <u>i</u> de | C. m <u>i</u> ne | D. f <u>i</u> re |
| 7. A. p <u>s</u> ychiatry | B. p <u>u</u> mp | C. p <u>r</u> oblematic | D. p <u>u</u> blic |
| 8. A. f <u>o</u> rbid | B. f <u>o</u> rce | C. f <u>o</u> re | D. t <u>o</u> rn |
| 9. A. h <u>o</u> nest | B. h <u>o</u> rn | C. h <u>o</u> rrid | D. h <u>o</u> roscope |
| 10. A. c <u>h</u> ew | B. c <u>h</u> erish | C. c <u>h</u> emical | D. c <u>h</u> eer |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. A. intelligent | B. stupid | C. talkative | D. noisy |
| 12. A. pollute | B. quiet | C. civilize | D. circulate |
| 13. A. clarity | B. current | C. cumulative | D. discover |
| 14. A. disgust | B. action | C. stationary | D. enter |
| 15. A. humorous | B. enlarge | C. flammable | D. florist |
| 16. A. fluoride | B. equipment | C. floppy | D. future |
| 17. A. gallery | B. gallon | C. entertain | D. commerce |
| 18. A. horizon | B. hostel | C. human | D. illness |
| 19. A. illiterate | B. ignorant | C. lightning | D. lifeguard |
| 20. A. hardware | B. identify | C. mastery | D. massage |

III. choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. When you come to the crossroads, you will see the showing the way to Dorchester.
A. sign B. notice C. signal D. signpost
22. The crops in this field have all been with insecticide.
A. sprayed B. rinsed C. cleaned D. cleared
23. I can't use my cassette because I didn't remember to buy a for it.
A. plug B. socket C. switch D. pin
24. Lovers have their names on this old oak for hundreds of years.
A. chopped B. written C. carved D. printed
25. During the long strike half the machines in the car factory were
A. still B. idle C. useless D. lazy
26. I was nearly mad by the noise from my neighbor's.
A. gone B. led C. got D. driven
27. If you sit in the you'll catch a cold.
A. drought B. draught C. drift D. drawing
28. All his children speak English.
A. flowing B. well C. fluent D. affluent

29. If we stop at Venice I hope to have time to an old friend of mine.
A. look up B. look down C. look after D. look into
30. The farmers offered us some huge, figs.
A. delightful B. surprising C. delicate D. delicious

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. I say, please treat it in confidence.
A. That B. That which C. Whatever D. Which
32. He walking for several hours and was very tired.
A. is B. has been C. began D. had been
33. "Do all the farmers grow rice?"
"....."
A. Some farmers grow rice, and other farmers grow vegetables
B. Some farmer grow rice, and other farmer grow vegetables
C. Some farmers grow rice, and others grow vegetables
D. Some of farmers grow rice, and others of farmers grow vegetables
34. "Do you know the speaker?"
"He is the most speaker"
A. boring / I have ever known B. bored / I ever knew
C. boring / I ever know D. bored / I had ever known
35. The news as soon as possible.
A. releases B. will release
C. will have been released D. will be released
36. "How are the pictures?"
"A number of the pictures.....excellent."
A. is B. are C. do D. does
37. I can't help you, and he can't help you
A. neither B. too C. also D. either
38. ".....is it from your house to the museum?"
"Ten kilometres."
A. How many B. How long C. How much D. How far
39. "..... do you visit your hometown?"
"Once a year."
A. How long B. How far C. How often D. How
40. David feels again after his illness but the still cannot work
A. strong / hard B. strong / hardly
C. strongly / hard D. strongly / hardly

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. My mother thinks that the film on at Hung Dao Cinema is interested.
A B C D
42. You should have finished the work yesterday, yet is not close to being finished today.
A B C D
43. It is impossible for the airplane to take off while snowing so heavily.
A B C D

44. The poor man was unable discovering who had thrown stones at him.
A B C D
45. The man with whom were having the discussion did not seem very friendly to us.
A B C D
46. He ran after the woman who has left her money in the store.
A B C D
47. The medicine is not effective if taken as directed.
A B C D
48. Though was surprised at the result, she was pleased with what she had done.
A B C D
49. The students are not certain when will they have summer holidays.
A B C D
50. Seldom their secretary has made such mistakes.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *It was believed that the Earth was square.*
A. The Earth was thought to be square.
B. The Earth was thought it was square.
C. People believe that the Earth was square.
D. It is believed that the Earth was square.
52. *My brother has been doing his homework since 9 p.m.*
A. My brother is studying very hard.
B. My brother spends a lot of time doing his homework.
C. My brother's homework has been done since 9 p.m.
D. My brother's homework has been being done since 9 p.m.
53. *I wish I could make you understand me.*
A. I wish you could be understood. B. If only I could make you understand me.
C. Why do you never understand me?
D. How can I make you to understand me now?
54. *If only mom had been always happy with her family.*
A. Mom is not a happy woman.
B. I wish mom had always been happy with her family.
C. Mom was never satisfied with her family life. D. How unhappy mom is!
55. *Your father will be back soon unless it rains.*
A. If it doesn't rain, your father will be back soon.
B. Your father won't be late coming back.
C. There is possibility of your father coming back soon.
D. Coming back soon your father unless it rains.
56. *He suggested me stay in bed.*
A. "Would you like to stay in bed?" he said.
B. "Why don't you stay in bed?" he said.
C. "Stay in bed!" he cried. D. "You must stay in bed," he said.
57. *My neighbor is probably eager to watch the programme.*
A. The programme is interesting so my neighbor was very eager to watch it.
B. My neighbor must be eager to watch the programme.
C. The programme made my neighbor eager to watch it.
D. My neighbor was always waiting to watch the programme.

58. *It was such a hot day that we all wanted to go swimming.*
 A. It was so hot a day that we all wanted to go swimming.
 B. We all wanted to go swimming to hide ourselves from the heat.
 C. Being a hot day, we all wanted to go swimming.
 D. A hot day is a good excuse to go swimming.
59. *The kid is too active for his mother to control.*
 A. It is difficult for the mother to control the active kid.
 B. So active is the kid that his mother can't control him.
 C. Such active is the kind that his mother give up controlling him.
 D. It's tiring to have an active kid.
60. *"I don't like to talk about this so don't ask me," the man said.*
 A. The man told me not to ask him because he didn't like to talk about that.
 B. The man didn't like to talk about that so I didn't ask him.
 C. I didn't talk about that because the man asked me not to.
 D. The man asked me to keep quiet because he didn't want to talk about that.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

Have you ever noticed how compulsive shoppers are never in a (61) when they are hunting for something to buy? Now, I don't want to be (62) to these people, but it has always struck me that this sort of person must, in (63) ways, be able to put up (64) the most incredible boredom. I, myself, am an extremely reluctant shopper. I only have to (65) a glimpse of the window of a large department (66) as I flash past in a taxi and I am immediately seized by a desire to be a million miles away.

To be (67), I think it has something to (68) with the fact that I was once wrongly (69) of shop-lifting. It goes without saying that I was completely innocent of the charge of (70) anything, but the experience (71) me with the feeling that I wanted to (72) the manager for wrongful arrest. I (73) to think what might have happened (74) I had actually been wrongly convicted. Even now I sometimes have nightmares about (75) in vain to ruthless detectives that I was not a shop-lifter.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 61. A. dash | B. run | C. race | D. hurry |
| 62. A. Violent | B. severe | C. stern | D. unkind |
| 63. A. any | B. the | C. few | D. some |
| 64. A. for | B. with | C. in | D. by |
| 65. A. see | B. catch | C. notice | D. look |
| 66. A. store | B. Shop | C. market | D. stall |
| 67. A. true | B. decent | C. reliable | D. honest |
| 68. A. be | B. do | C. put | D. go |
| 69. A. charged | B. ACCUSED | C. blamed | D. criticized |
| 70. A. robbery | B. theft | C. stealing | D. robbing |
| 71. A. gave | B. left | C. made | D. caused |
| 72. A. claim | B. sue | C. try | D. compensate |
| 73. A. fear | B. worry | C. dread | D. resist |
| 74. A. whether | B. unless | C. when | D. if |
| 75. A. expressing | B. opposing | C. protesting | D. arguing |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the 19th century did silent reading become commonplace.

One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud is a distraction to others. Examination of factors related to the historical development of silent reading reveals that it became the usual mode of reading for most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased, so the number of potential listeners declined, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading -for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully, and over whether the reading of material such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialized on the other.

By the end of the century students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use skills in reading them which were inappropriate if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural, and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term "reading" implied.

76. *Why was reading aloud common before the nineteenth century?*
A. Silent reading had not been discovered.
B. There were few places available for private reading.
C. Few people could read for themselves.
D. People relied on reading for entertainment.
77. *The development of silent reading during the nineteenth century indicated*
A. a change in the status of literate people. B. a change in the nature of reading.
C. an increase in the number of books. D. an increase in the average age of readers.
78. *Educationalists are still arguing about*
A. the importance of silent reading.
B. the amount of information yielded by books and newspapers.
C. the effects of reading on health.
D. the value of different types of reading material.
79. *The emergence of the mass media and of specialized periodicals showed that*
A. standards of literacy had declined. B. readers' interests had diversified.
C. printing techniques had improved. D. educationalists' attitudes had changed.
80. *What is the writer of this passage attempting to do?*
A. Explain how present-day reading habits developed.
B. Change people's attitudes to reading.
C. Show how reading methods have improved.
D. Encourage the growth of reading.

Riddles

1. Which letter is a vegetable?
2. Which letter takes a long time standing and queueing?
3. Which letter can you drink?
4. Which letter is a victory symbol?
5. Which letter is two in one?

PRACTICE TEST 24

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>mouth</u> | B. <u>prou</u> d | C. <u>sou</u> th | D. <u>sou</u> p |
| 2. A. <u>fa</u> te | B. <u>ta</u> ste | C. <u>ca</u> se | D. <u>ca</u> ttle |
| 3. A. <u>tele</u> gram | B. <u>tele</u> phone | C. <u>tele</u> graph | D. <u>tele</u> pathy |
| 4. A. <u>thou</u> ght | B. <u>thre</u> at | C. <u>thri</u> ft | D. <u>tho</u> se |
| 5. A. <u>glit</u> ter | B. <u>glu</u> e | C. <u>gad</u> get | D. <u>gal</u> lop |
| 6. A. <u>tin</u> y | B. <u>tin</u> | C. <u>tim</u> ely | D. <u>cri</u> me |
| 7. A. <u>unch</u> anged | B. <u>ush</u> er | C. <u>umb</u> rella | D. <u>uni</u> form |
| 8. A. <u>scor</u> n | B. <u>scor</u> pion | C. <u>scoo</u> ter | D. <u>scie</u> ntific |
| 9. A. <u>obl</u> ige | B. <u>guid</u> eline | C. <u>grou</u> nd | D. <u>grum</u> py |
| 10. A. <u>chor</u> al | B. <u>chin</u> | C. <u>chos</u> en | D. <u>chea</u> p |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. A. cinema | B. circular | C. curriculum | D. mattress |
| 12. A. chubby | B. enlarge | C. cultured | D. drugstore |
| 13. A. stadium | B. company | C. effect | D. elderly |
| 14. A. elect | B. feedback | C. feminine | D. February |
| 15. A. figure | B. mixture | C. alarm | D. fragrant |
| 16. A. planet | B. problematic | C. hostile | D. friendly |
| 17. A. fluctuate | B. footnote | C. freedom | D. erase |
| 18. A. terminal | B. recently | C. generator | D. geography |
| 19. A. particular | B. general | C. gerund | D. gesture |
| 20. A. preserve | B. junior | C. jellyfish | D. jewel |

III. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence.

21. In the of rain, the match will have to be put off a week.
A. occasion B. chance C. event D. fact
22. John is the best student in my class.
A. very B. too C. by far D. so
23. No sooner had he arrived home he was called out again.
A. when B. and C. than D. before

24. On hearing the news she fainted and it was half an hour before sheagain.
A. came up B. came round C. came over D. came by
25. We all toward to our summer holidays.
A. bring B. carry C. look D. see
26. The bus had to wait at the as there was a train going through.
A. by-pass B. level crossing C. lock gates D. lay-by
27. John was going to join the protest march, but he at the last minute.
A. backed out B. backed up C. backed away D. backed to
28. The dogs in the circus were trained to walk on their legs.
A. rear B. hind C. tail D. base
29. The attic was thick with as no one had cleared it for years.
A. rust B. ruin C. dust D. torn
30. The dog up his ears when he heard his master's voice.
A. lifted B. raised C. pricked D. pointed

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. "Mike is having trouble adjusting to college life."
"Yes, he is he can't accept self discipline."
A. as spoiled that B. too spoiled that
C. so spoiled that C. enough spoiled that
32. There may be as as six guests to dinner.
A. much B. many C. many more D. very many
33. Cf all the countries I visited, I liked Canada
A. best B. much more C. so much D. the best of all
34. "Pantipa has been awarded a scholarship to study in France."
"Oh, really?!"
A. How lucky she is B. What a lucky she
C. What lucky she be D. Lucky as she is
35. They worked hard they might be well prepared for the examination.
A. because B. since C. then D. so that
36. My young brother grew very quickly and soon he was his Mother.
A. more big than B. so big than C. as big as D. too big than
37. Everyone in the town realized what man he was.
A. great B. greatest C. a great D. the great
38. Hardly believes that.
A. somebody B. anybody C. everybody D. all
39. It was in this house
A. where I was born B. in which I was born
C. that I was born D. I was born in
40. Is there anything wrong your car?
A. in B. about C. of D. with

V. The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. The meal it was cooked by my mother was very good.
A B C D
42. The lifeguard will warn you for danger, or she may require you to get out of water.
A B C D
43. You are not admitted to the club unless you are over 18 year old.
A B C D
44. It was difficult to distinguish what was on sale and what was in display.
A B C D
45. It is difficult to work with the man which just began working here.
A B C D
46. The neighbors reported the man who trying to break into the car to the police.
A B C D
47. Once purchasing, the swimming suits cannot be returned.
A B C D
48. If you go to shop in this area, you should bargain a lot.
A B C D
49. When it is cheapest to get tickets to Hawaii?
A B C D
50. No sooner had he hung up the phone when it rang again.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *The gangsters were said to have murdered the Mayor of the town.*
A. The Mayor of the town has just been killed.
B. The Mayor was said to be killed in town.
C. The Mayor was murdered by the gangsters.
D. The Mayor of the town was said to be murdered by the gangsters.
52. *The tailors are making dresses for the coming festival.*
A. The coming festival is being made dresses for.
B. The coming festival is being made dresses.
C. Dresses for the coming festival is being made by the tailors.
D. Dresses for the coming festival are being made by the tailors.
53. *Should you bring your book here, I can show you the paragraph I like.*
A. You should bring your book here so that I can show you the paragraph I like.
B. Why didn't you bring your book here so that I can show you the paragraph I like.
C. If you bring your book here, I can show you the paragraph I like.
D. Next time you should bring your book here so that we can talk.
54. *I wish you had stayed with me longer last night.*
A. It is a shame you didn't stay with me any longer last night.
B. If only you had stayed with me longer last night.
C. I always wanted to stay with me longer.
D. My wish is you stay with me longer last night.
55. *If you don't agree, let us know.*
A. Let us know your opinion. B. Let us know unless you agree.
C. If you have something to be dissatisfied, let us know immediately.
D. Let us know as soon as you don't agree.

56. *"If I were you, I would donate my blood," the girl said.*
 A. The girl advised me to donate my blood.
 B. The girl requested me to donate my blood.
 C. The girl criticized me for not donating my blood.
 D. The girl was not pleased because I didn't donate my blood.
57. *She must be too ambitious to give up her intention.*
 A. She will never give up her ambition because she must be too ambitious.
 B. Too ambitious, she must not give up her ambition.
 C. How can she give up her ambition while she is so ambitious.
 D. She is probably so ambitious that she won't give up her ambition.
58. *Although they were rather unwell, they all took part in the game.*
 A. Although rather unwell, they all participated in the game.
 B. Despite rather unwell, they all took part in the game.
 C. In spite of rather unwell, they all participated in the game.
 D. Rather unwell but they all took part in the game.
59. *The ceiling is too high for the boy to reach.*
 A. The boy can't reach the ceiling considering it's high.
 B. The ceiling is so high so that the boy can't reach.
 C. It is so a high ceiling that the boy can't reach.
 D. The ceiling is so high that the boy can't reach it.
60. *"I have got to know him for years," the woman said to the police.*
 A. The woman told the police that she knew him for years.
 B. The woman told that she had got to know him for years.
 C. The woman claimed that he looked very familiar.
 D. The woman told the police that she had got to know him for years.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

STONE LADIES

When Professor Quentin Bell was a boy, he saw a vanishing lady. A conjuror (61) a woman covered with a white sheet high above his head. After (62) there (63) a moment supported by his hands, she disappeared. Many years later, the image (64) fascinates him as we can see in his sculpture.

For Professor Bell is not only the biographer of his aunt, Virginia Woolf. He is an art historian, an academic and (65) an artist, too. He learnt (66) pots in Staffordshire; he also studied sculpture at the Central School and painting in Paris. (67) he was a professional potter, but when university teaching began to take (68) , most of his time, he started to concentrate (69) sculpture. Now that he (70) , he spends most of the day in his studio.

"Quentin is in his shed", said his wife Oliver, when we (71) Cobble Place, their old house near Lewes in Sussex. Quentin Bell, wearing jeans and smiling rather reticently, was at (72) a study for large female figure destined for the University of Leeds. (73) he was Professor of Fine Arts in the 60s. She will be (74) of his "levitating ladies", who are designed to look (75) floating in space.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 61. A. arose | B. aroused | C. raised | D. rose |
| 62. A. laying | B. lying | C. being laid | D. being lain |
| 63. A. at | B. in | C. during | D. for |
| 64. A. still | B. yet | C. already | D. no longer |
| 65. A. all his life was | B. all his life has been | C. for all his life was | D. for all his life has been |
| 66. A. doing | B. making | C. to do | D. to make |
| 67. A. As far as the 1950s | B. Until the 1950s | C. As far as the fifties years | D. Until the years fifties |
| 68. A. in | B. in the | C. up | D. up the |
| 69. A. in | B. in the | C. on | D. on the |
| 70. A. no longer teaches | B. no more | C. still doesn't teach | D. doesn't still teach |
| 71. A. arrived at | B. arrived to | C. reached at | D. reached to |
| 72. A. work in | B. the work in | C. work on | D. the work on |
| 73. A. of which | B. in which | C. to which | D. where |
| 74. A. another | B. one other | C. other | D. the other |
| 75. A. to be | B. like being they were | C. as though they were | D. like they were |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer to questions below.

A few years ago a shortage of natural gas drove prices sky high. Likewise, gasoline prices rose when demands exceeded supplies. A glut in the oil market drove prices back down. The law of supply and demand functioned according to textbook description in the case of oil, but the situation is otherwise in the current natural gas market. Natural gas consumers are finding their heating bills more of a burden than last year, in spite of a dramatic increase in supplies. There is so much natural gas available that many suppliers are closing down their plants for lack of a market, and rumored that some suppliers are even burning off their surplus gas.

76. *You can infer that the law of supply and demand means that prices*
 A. rise if supplies are abundant. B. fall if supplies are limited.
 C. rise if supplies are limited. D. stay even when supplies are abundant.
77. *The author's purpose is to*
 A. discuss oil prices. B. discuss oil gas shortage.
 C. question high gas prices. D. compare gas and oil prices.
78. *Many suppliers of natural gas are*
 A. reducing their prices. B. going out of business.
 C. running out of gas. D. converting to the oil business.
79. *The cost of heating with natural gas this year*
 A. has risen. B. depends on supply and demand.
 C. is easier to bear. D. has remained the same as last year.
80. *The amount of natural gas currently available is*
 A. more than last year's supply. B. equal to last year's supply.
 C. less than last year's supply D. none of the above.

About Turn

With the help of the clues below fill in the black squares in a symmetrical pattern. But beware, the clues are in the wrong order.

P	A	T	H	O	P	U	M	A
R	P	R	A	Y	A	L	A	N
U	N	I	T	O	T	W	I	N
N	I	P	O	R	T	O	Z	E
E	W	E	R	Y	E	P	E	E
W	.	T	M	A	R	E	E	L
K	N	E	E	L	N	A	M	E
A	C	E	N	A	T	C	H	C
C	H	A	T	S	S	H	U	T

ACROSS

- Fencing sword
- Army group
- Part of the leg
- Talk
- Harbour
- Female horse
- Course
- Large member of the cat family
- Nominate
- One of a pair
- Close
- Large jug

DOWN

- Hoisting machine
- Tree fruit
- Rubbish!
- Cut back
- Dressmaker's guide
- Choose
- Tease
- American cereal

PRACTICE TEST 25

I. In three of the four words, the underlined part is pronounced the same; in the fourth word the underlined part is pronounced differently. Find the fourth word.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> word | B. <u>s</u> wing | C. <u>s</u> weet | D. <u>s</u> wim |
| 2. A. de <u>v</u> elop | B. de <u>p</u> end | C. <u>s</u> ense | D. <u>e</u> nable |
| 3. A. <u>g</u> ood | B. <u>p</u> ool | C. <u>t</u> ook | D. <u>c</u> ook |
| 4. A. comp <u>i</u> le | B. combin <u>e</u> | C. decid <u>e</u> | D. abilit <u>y</u> |
| 5. A. <u>b</u> roaden | B. <u>c</u> oach | C. <u>f</u> loat | D. <u>l</u> oad |
| 6. A. <u>p</u> ea <u>k</u> | B. <u>d</u> ee <u>m</u> | C. <u>f</u> ea <u>s</u> t | D. <u>s</u> tea <u>k</u> |
| 7. A. <u>f</u> ate | B. <u>p</u> ai <u>n</u> | C. <u>l</u> a <u>i</u> d | D. <u>g</u> am <u>b</u> le |
| 8. A. <u>a</u> che | B. <u>c</u> han <u>c</u> e | C. <u>c</u> hea <u>t</u> | D. <u>c</u> hea <u>p</u> |
| 9. A. <u>c</u> au <u>s</u> e | B. <u>p</u> er <u>s</u> on | C. <u>p</u> re <u>s</u> ent | D. <u>r</u> es <u>u</u> lt |
| 10. A. <u>h</u> uge | B. <u>h</u> ambur <u>g</u> er | C. <u>g</u> ue <u>s</u> t | D. <u>g</u> ame |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. in the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. A. mineral | B. confident | C. dangerous | D. obey |
| 12. A. distance | B. liberate | C. compile | D. pitiful |
| 13. A. desire | B. pharmacy | C. midnight | D. industry |
| 14. A. establish | B. bargain | C. northern | D. business |
| 15. A. welcome | B. apartment | C. government | D. cushion |
| 16. A. current | B. mystery | C. symbol | D. compare |
| 17. A. audience | B. society | C. series | D. gratitude |
| 18. A. shoulder | B. ancient | C. convey | D. patient |
| 19. A. fountain | B. enjoy | C. listen | D. sensitive |
| 20. A. suitcase | B. natural | C. essential | D. simply |

III. Choose a, b, c or d for the following sentences.

21. Jane didn't want to take in the school programme.
A. notice B. part C. role D. leave
22. Any candidate caught in the examination will be disqualified.
A. deceiving B. cheating C. playing D. turning
23. The tweed of this skirt was in Scotland.
A. woven B. sewn C. knitted D. laced
24. The girls have to wear their long hair in to go to school.
A. tails B. fringes C. ends D. plaits
25. He is very on meeting English people and making friends with them.
A. fond B. keen C. sharp D. anxious
26. Dickens is my English novelist.
A. favorable B. preferable C. favorite D. willing
27. He has been on the beach for hours and will get badly sunburned.
A. spraying B. lying C. laying D. surprising
28. Let's go out during the interval to our legs.
A. sprain B. stretch C. expand D. move

29. If a bomb goes off, it
 A fails B. explodes C. strikes D. Blows D. Φ
30. To make someone unable to see clearly is to
 A dazzle him B. confuse him C. puzzle him D. hurt him

IV. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. John Wayne is famous..... film star.
 A as B. by C. for D. to be
32. I have typed ten letters
 A yesterday B. today C. tomorrow D. every day
33. I have wheel in the back of my car.
 A other B. others C. the other D. another
34. I find the temperature in here too high, on a cool day such as today.
 A though B. still C. perhaps D. even
35. We lost the match one goal.
 A with B. for C. by D. from
36. If you know what you want, you should have no difficulty it.
 A to get B. getting C. at getting D. on getting
37. The sick man by the surgeon.
 A was operated B. operated on C. was operated on D. is operated
38. Cathy headmistress of the school yesterday.
 A is made B. is being made C. had made D. was made
39. "What about Peter?"
 "He said he not sure he come."
 A did/could B. does/can C. was/could D. was/can
40. No sooner the rain
 A had we started than /came B. we started when /came
 C. did we start that/ came D. we had started that/ would come

V. The sentences below have four underlined words or phrases A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

41. The trees grown for the holiday season Were harvested on November.
 A B C D
42. So he quality of print is not good, I changed the toner cartridge.
 A B C D
43. As the nurse has already explain all the visitors must leave the hospital room now.
 A B C D
44. You can spend your time with whoever important to you.
 A B C D
45. The cars are trying to enter the freeway system are lining up for blocks.
 A B C D
46. The plants can only survive in an environment is extremely humid.
 A B C D
47. When purchased at this store, the buyer gets a guarantee on all items.
 A B C D

48. Though located nearly the coast, the town does not get much of an ocean breeze.

A

B

C

D

49. Can you tell me when are you coming for the festival so that we can put you up?

A

B

C

D

50. The police did not arrive in time to save the girl, and neither her father did.

A

B

C

D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *It is said that she pretends to be mad in order to avoid being sued.*

A. To avoid being sued, she pretends to be mad.

B. She is said pretending to be mad in order to avoid being sued.

C. They say that she is pretending to be mad to avoid being sued.

D. She is said to pretend to be mad so as not to be sued.

52. *Although he took a taxi, he still arrived late for the concert.*

A. He arrived late for the concert because he took a taxi.

B. He arrived late for the concert because of the taxi.

C. Despite taking a taxi, he still arrived late for the concert.

D. Although he took a taxi but he still arrived late for the concert.

53. *If my father understood my mother, they wouldn't argue every day.*

A. Although my parents argue everyday, they never understand each other.

B. My father is not an understanding person.

C. My parents argue every day because my father doesn't understand my mother.

D. My mother not understood so my parents often argue.

54. *Had my mother seen my coming home late, she would have punished me.*

A. I was lucky not to be punished.

B. My mother didn't punish me because she didn't see me coming home late.

C. My mother always punishes me when I come home late.

D. Coming home late, I was punished by my mother.

55. *She will explain the instructions to you if you don't really understand them.*

A. Unless you really understand the instructions, she will explain them to you.

B. Until you really understand the instructions, she won't explain to you.

C. Because you don't really understand the instructions, she will explain to you.

D. In case you don't fully understand the instructions, she will explain to you.

56. *"What were you doing at 8 pomp last Monday?" she asked.*

A. She asked me what I was doing at 8 pomp last Monday.

B. She asked me what I had been doing at 8 pomp the previous Monday.

C. She wanted to know my actions at 8 pomp last Monday.

D. She was curious about what I was doing at 8 p.m.

57. *He must be very interested in the news.*

A. He has to be very interested in the news.

B. He ought to be very interested in the news.

C. He was probably interested in the news.

D. He is probably interested in the news.

58. *On returning home, I saw some strangers in my garden.*
 A. Because I returned home, I saw some strangers in my garden.
 B. When I came back to my home, I saw some strangers in my garden.
 C. As soon as I returned home, I saw some strangers in my garden.
 D. As a result of returning home, I saw some strangers in my garden.
59. *Life is more modern now than it was 50 years ago.*
 A. Life 50 years ago was less modern than life now.
 B. Life 50 years ago is not as modern as life now.
 C. Life now was more modern than life 50 years ago.
 D. Life now was certainly more modern than it was 50 years ago.
60. *The girl insisted on my going with her.*
 A. "Please, please, go with me!" the girl said.
 B. "Why don't you go with me?" the girl asked.
 C. "How about going with me?" the girl said.
 D. "What do you think about going with me?" said the girl.

VII. Read the article and choose the letter next to the word that best fits each space.

Dear Mum and Dad,

This is just a quick letter to let you know that I'm fine. We're all working quite hard because the exams are only a few weeks away, but our teacher (61) he thinks we'll do well. (My landlady's not so sure - she keeps (62) me I should stop (63) so much T.V and do a bit more reading!).

Anyway, we had a wonderful time at half-term. I went off to Paris for (64) days with some of the others from the school, and we went on a guided (65) of the city. We saw most of the famous (66) like the Louvre, where they have an amazing (67) of paintings, and the Eiffel Tower. Then we went down to the South of France (68) train. It was so fast - the whole (69) was only about four hours. We spent (70) time in Nice and in Cannes as well, and we all really enjoyed it. On our last day we went to a small island (71) the Ile des Pelerins, and we saw the castle where they used to keep the 'Man in the Iron Mask'. All in all, we had a great time and (72) weather was really good as well. The only thing I felt (73) about was that we didn't have enough time to (74) to go swimming - maybe next time. Anyway, I must go now as I've got to do a lot of homework for tomorrow. (75) you write soon?

Love
 Janie,

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 61. A. says | B. tells | C. speaks | D. talks |
| 62. A. saying | B. telling | C. speaking | D. talking |
| 63. A. watch | B. watched | C. to watch | D. watching |
| 64. A. a little | B. little | C. a few | D. few |
| 65. A. trip | B. visit | C. tour | D. excursion |
| 66. A. shows | B. sights | C. views | D. looks |
| 67. A. set | B. group | C. gallery | D. collection |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 68. A. in | B. by | C. with | D. on |
| 69. A. voyage | B. travel | C. drive | D. journey |
| 70. A. a little | B. little | C. few | D. a few |
| 71. A. spoken | B. said | C. called | D. told |
| 72. A. any | B. a | C. the | D. those |
| 73. A. sorry | B. apologetic | C. displeased | D. regretful |
| 74. A. spend | B. waste | C. spare | D. take |
| 75. A. Must | B. Should | C. May | D. Will |

VIII. Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

The Nobel prizes, awarded annually for distinguished work in chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, literature, and international peace, were made available by a fund bequeathed for that purpose by Swedish philanthropist, Alfred Bernard Nobel. The prizes, awarded since 1901, are administered by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. In 1969, a prize for economics endowed by the Central Bank of Sweden was added. Candidates for the prizes must be nominated in writing by a qualified authority in the field of competition: Candidates are judged by Swedish and Norwegian academies and institutes on the basis of their contribution to mankind. The awards are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10, with the King of Sweden officiating, an appropriate tribute to Alfred Nobel on the anniversary of his death. Each prize includes a gold medal, a diploma, and a cash award of about one million dollars.

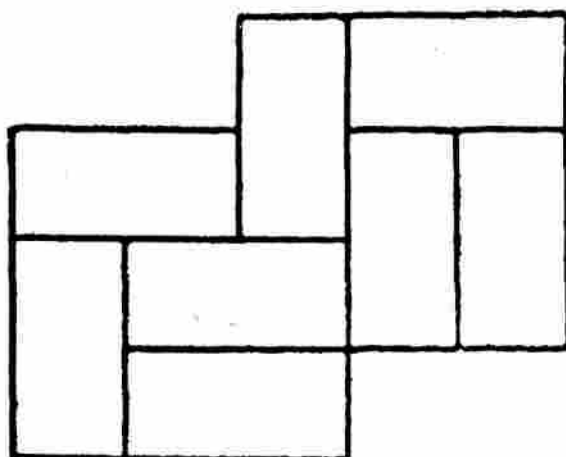
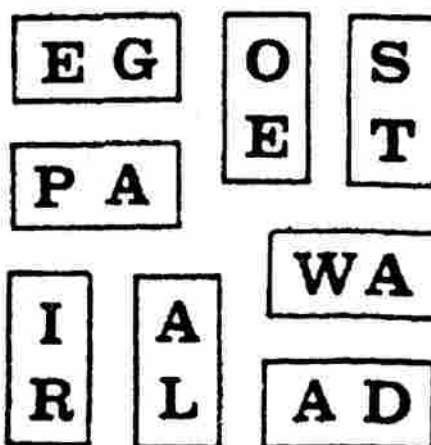
76. *What does this passage mainly discuss?*
 A. Alfred Bernard Nobel B. The Nobel prizes
 C. Great contributions to mankind D. Swedish philanthropy
77. *How often are the Noble prizes awarded?*
 A. Five times a year B. Once a year
 C. Twice a year D. Once every two years
78. *A Nobel prize would NOT be given to*
 A. an author who wrote a novel.
 B. a doctor who discovered a vaccine.
 C. a composer who wrote a symphony.
 D. a diplomat who negotiated a peace settlement.
79. *Why were the prizes named for Alfred Bernard Nobel?*
 A. He left money in his will to establish a fund for the prizes.
 B. He won the first Nobel prize for his work in philanthropy.
 C. He is now living in Sweden.
 D. He serves as chairman of the committee to choose the recipients of the prizes.
80. *Why are the awards presented on December 10?*
 A. Because it is a tribute to the king of Sweden.
 B. Because Alfred Bernard Nobel died on that day.
 C. Because that date was established in Alfred Nobel's will.
 D. Because the central bank of Sweden administers the trust.

LETTER TILES

Form four words reading across and five words reading down by placing the eight Letter Tiles into the diagram. Horizontal tiles go into horizontal spaces, vertical tiles into vertical spaces. In the example, three tiles fit together to form the words SAW, ONE, SO, AN, and WE

Example:

s	a	w
o	n	e



KEYS

PRACTICE TEST 1

1.B	2.A	3.B	4.A	5.C	6.C	7.C	8.A	9.A	10.A
11.A	12.D	13.B	14.A	15.B	16.D	17.A	18.A	19.A	20.D
21.C	22.C	23.A	24.B	25.D	26.A	27.B	28.D	29.D	30.D
31.C	32.B	33.A	34.C	35.A	36.B	37.B	38.C	39.A	40.B
41.A (finished)			42. C (collaboration)			43.D (to be shown)			
44.B (documentary)			45. C (important)			46.A (quiet)			
47.B (individuals)			48. D (an)			49.D (active)	50.B (singers)		
51.C	52.D	53.A	54. B	55.D	56.A	57.D	58.C	59.B	60.B
61.C. and	62.D. product	63.B. Actually	64.C. Among	65.D. whose					
66.A. from	67.B. of	68.A. have	69.D. other	70.C. made					
71.A. create	72.B. for	73.A. films	74.D. Competing	75.C. brought					
76. C	77.C	78.D	79.A	80.B					

FUN CORNER

ALARM CALL

PUZZLE 1



PRACTICE TEST 2

1.C	2.B	3.D	4.D	5.D	6.A	7.B	8.D	9.A	10.A
11.D	12.B	13.A	14.A	15.A	16.D	17.A	18.A	19.D	20.A
21.D	22.B	23.C	24.B	25.B	26.A	27. B	28. A	29.D	30.D
31.D	32.D	33.C	34.A	35.A	36.B	37. A	38. C	39.B	40.B
41.B (wearing)	42. C (to be)	43.A (speaking)	44. A (Concentrating)	45.A (them)					
46. A (impossible)	47. D (than)	48. C (is)	49.A (it)	50. C (to talk)					
51.B	52.C	53. B	54.D	55.C	56.B	57.A	58.A	59.C	60.A
61.A	62.C	63.B	64.A	65.B	66.C	67.A	68.B	69.D	70.A
71.A	72.D	73.D	74.A	75.C	76.A	77.D	78.B	79. A	80.A

FUN CORNER: RIDDLES

1. The Mississippi. It has four "i"s
2. The letter "g".
3. The letter "t"
4. Because it doesn't run long without winding.
5. Because it will change "ice" into "mice".

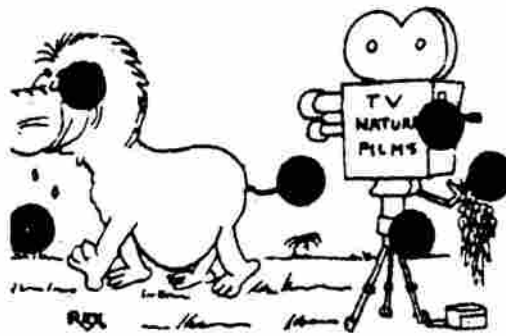
PRACTICE TEST 3

1.C	2.D	3.D	4.B	5.A	6.D	7.A	8.D	9.B	10.D
11.A	12.B	13.B	14.A	15.B	16.A	17.D	18.D	19.D	20.C
21.C	22.A	23.C	24.B	25.D	26.D	27.C	28.B	29.C	30.A
31.D	32.D	33.C	34.A	35.D	36.B	37.D	38.A	39.D	40.C
41.D (what)	42.C (thousands of)	43.C (for)	44.C (helps)	45.D (a mile)					
46.D (ogging)	47.D (especially)	48.B (from)	49.B (difficulty)	50.C (in)					
51.B	52.D	53.A	54.C	55.C	56.A	57.D	58.C	59.D	60.A
61.B	62.A	63.C	64.B	65.B	66.C	67.D	68.A	69.B	70.C
71.B	72.A	73.A	74.B	75.A	76.C	77.D	78.B	79.D	80.D

FUN CORNER

INCHBREAK

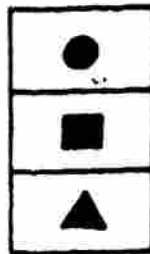
PUZZLE 36



PRACTICE TEST 4

1.D	2.A	3.B	4.C	5.C	6.A	7.B	8.A	9.D	10.B
11.B	12.B	13.A	14.C	15.D	16.D	17.D	18.B	19.A	20.C
21.A	22.C	23.D	24.D	25.C	26.D	27.A	28.B	29.D	30.A
31.A	32.B	33.C	34.D	35.B	36.D	37.D	38.D	39.D	40.A
41.B (is)	42.C (understands)	43.B (is)	44.A (Is)	45.D (wide)					
46.C (too)	47.C (is)	48.B (sometimes)	49.D (interesting)	50.A (The United Nations)					
51.C	52.C	53.A	54.B	55.B	56.B	57.C	58.D	59.C	60.D
61.C	62.D	63.B	64.C	65.B	66.A	67.A	68.B	69.B	70.D
71.D	72.B	73.C	74.B	75.D	76.B	77.C	78.D	79.B	80.C

FUN CORNER



PRACTICE TEST 5

1.A	2.A	3.C	4.B	5.C	6.D	7.C	8.C	9.B	10.B
11.A	12.B	13.B	14.C	15.A	16.B	17.D	18.B	19.B	20.B
21.D	22.C	23.D	24.A	25.B	26.A	27.B	28.C	29.C	30.B
31.A	32.D	33.B	34.B	35.D	36.B	37.D	38.B	39.C	40.C
41.A (had left)	42.C (because)	43.C (as)	44.D (eat)	45.B (don't)					

46. C (get)		47. C (because)		48. C (that)		49. D (little)		50. C (lost)	
51.D	52.D	53.A	54.D	55.C	56.B	57.A	58.D	59.B	60.A
61.B	62.C	63.B	64.C	65.D	66.C	67.A	68.A	69.C	70. B
71.D	72.C	73.A	74.D	75.C	76. C	77.D	78.C	79.B	80.C

FUN CORNER

Arrow G

PRACTICE TEST 6

1.B	2.B	3.A	4.D	5.D	6.C	7.D	8.B	9.A	10.A
11.D	12.C	13.A	14.B	15.D	16.A	17.C	18.C	19.B	20.D
21.C	22.B	23.D	24.B	25.B	26.D	27.C	28.C	29.C	30.A
31.A	32.D	33. B	34.B	35.A	36.B	37.B	38.C	39.A	40.A
41.D (good)	42.D (made)		43.B (make)		44.D (hearing)		45. (do)		46.D (meeting)
47.B (to test)	48. B (to do)		49. C (is)		50.C (deliberately)				
51.A	52.B	53.A	54.C	55.D	56. B	57.D	58.D	59.B	60.D
61.C	62.A	63.C	64.B	65.C	66.D	67.A	68.D	69.B	70.D
71.A	72.B	73.B	74.A	75.D	76.D	77.A	78.C	79.B	80.D

FUN CORNER

1. Y. It always asks "why"?
2. X and Y
3. M and T: empty
4. They have different barks. (bark: vó cây, tiếng chó sủa)
5. En echo (tiếng vọng lại)

PRACTICE TEST 7

1.C	2.D	3.C	4.D	5.A	6.A	7.C	8.D	9.B	10.C
11.B	12.A	13.A	14.B	15.C	16.B	17.D	18.B	19.D	20.D
21.A	22.B	23.C	24.A	25.B	26.A	27.C	28.D	29.A	30.B
31.A	32.B	33.C	34.A	35.B	36.C	37.D	38.D	39.D	40.B
41.A (is no longer)	42.A (does my mother understand)	43.C (behavior)							
44.A (can never sing)	45.A (can you)	46. A (no longer takes)							
47.B (do I feel)	48.C (than)	49. A (the children)	50.B (my/ the)						
51.C	52.A	53.C	54.C	55.B	56.C	57.B	58.B	59.A	60.A
61.A	62.C	63.D	64.D	65.C	66.A	67.C	68.B	69.C	70.D
71.B	72.A	73.C	74.B	75.D	76.D	77.C	78.C	79.C	80.D

FUN CORNER

Across: 1. fast	3.cats	5. idol	7. noon	8. wept	9.disc
11. urge	14. tyre	15.Peru	16.yard	17. hive	18. dyed
Down: 1. fried	2. shows	3. century	4. thong	6 lecture	
10. Icenil	12.ready	13. ended			

PRACTICE TEST 8

1.D	2.D	3.B	4.C	5.B	6.D	7.D	8.C	9.A	10.D
11.B	12.A	13.C	14.B	15.C	16.C	17.D	18.D	19.A	20.D
21.C	22.B	23.B	24.A	25.A	26.C	27.B	28.D	29.A	30.A
31. B	32.D	33.C	34.A	35.C	36.C	37.A	38.D	39.B	40.B
41. C (exciting enough)	42.B (interested)	43. A (to cross)	44. B (to pay)						

45. D (smoking) 46. A (whom) 47. C (wrote it down)
 48. B (smoking) 49. A (English is spoken) 50. C (does my mother have)
 51. D 52. C 53. B 54. D 55. B 56. B 57. C 58. B 59. D 60. C
 61. C 62. C 63. D 64. C 65. B 66. C 67. B 68. D 69. B 70. D
 71. D 72. A 73. C 74. B 75. A 76. D 77. C 78. A 79. D 80. B

FUN CORNER



PRACTICE TEST 9

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. A
 11. B 12. A 13. D 14. A 15. C 16. B 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. A
 21. C 22. D 23. A 24. C 25. D 26. A 27. B 28. B 29. C 30. B
 31. D 32. A 33. D 34. C 35. B 36. B 37. B 38. C 39. B 40. D
 41. C (advertise) 42. A (considers) 43. D (porters) 44. C (to change) 45. C (fast)
 46. D (the whole) 47. B (work) 48. A (so) 49. D (done) 50. A (importance)
 51. D 52. D 53. B 54. D 55. D 56. D 57. A 58. D 59. D 60. B
 61. B 62. B 63. C 64. D 65. C 66. A 67. D 68. B 69. C 70. B
 71. A 72. A 73. C 74. A 75. B 76. D 77. C 78. D 79. C 80. D

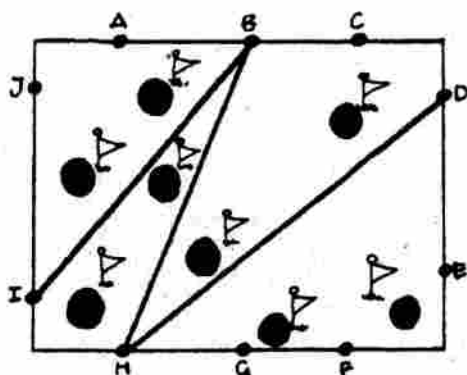
FUN CORNER

1. C: see 4. I: It always says "I"
 2. D: The river Dee in England. 5. O: in the exclamation "Oh"
 3. I: eye

PRACTICE TEST 10

1. D 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A
 11. B 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. B 16. D 17. C 18. A 19. A 20. A
 21. C 22. D 23. A 24. D 25. C 26. D 27. B 28. D 29. A 30. D
 31. B 32. C 33. C 34. A 35. B 36. C 37. C 38. D 39. A 40. C
 41. D (going) 42. A (At) 43. B (the) 44. D (called) 45. A (In the)
 46. D (especially) 47. C (on) 48. A (loves) 49. C (to discuss) 50. B (where)
 51. C 52. B 53. D 54. B 55. C 56. B 57. C 58. C 59. D 60. B
 61. A 62. A 63. B 64. B 65. D 66. B 67. C 68. A 69. D 70. C
 71. C 72. C 73. A 74. C 75. B 76. C 77. D 78. D 79. A 80. C

FUN CORNER



PRACTICE TEST 11

1.D	2.C	3.C	4.C	5.D	6.C	7.A	8.C	9.D	10.C
11.C	12.C	13.D	14.B	15.A	16.C	17.B	18.C	19.B	20.C
21.C	22.C	23.A	24.B	25.A	26.B	27.B	28.C	29.D	30.B
31.D	32.A	33.C	34.A	35.A	36.B	37.B	38.A	39.C	40.C
41.B (would)	42.D (stayed)	43.B (whom)	44.B (which)	45.B (going)					
46.C (real)	47.B (she)	48.D (heard)	49.B (goes)	50.D (hard)					
51.C	52.D	53.A	54.B	55.A	56.C	57.B	58.D	59.A	60.C
61.B	62.C	63.A	64.D	65.B	66.D	67.D	68.C	69.D	70.B
71.A	72.D	73.B	74.C	75.C	76.B	77.A	78.D	79.B	80.C

FUN CORNER

1. Ten-nis.
2. Tent
3. Cake and Lake
4. Hat and cat
5. Mouse and house.

PRACTICE TEST 12

1.A	2.D	3.C	4.C	5.A	6.B	7.C	8.D	9.A	10.D
11.C	12.B	13.A	14.B	15.B	16.A	17.C	18.D	19.B	20.A
21.D	22.B	23.A	24.C	25.B	26.B	27.C	28.A	29.A	30.A
31.D	32.A	33.D	34.C	35.A	36.A	37.B	38.B	39.B	40.B
41.D (heavily)	42.B (nor)	43. C (waiting for)	44. B (novels)	45.A (has)					
46. D (to)	47.C (he)	48. B (went)	49. A (have you known)	50.B (do we)					
51. C	52.D	53.C	54.B	55.D	56.C	57.C	58. A	59.D	60.B
61.C	62.A	63.D	64.A	65.D	66.B	67.A	68.B	69.D	70.C
71.C	72.D	73.D	74.B	75.A	76.C	77.D	78.B	79.A	80.A

FUN CORNER

Arrow 7

PRACTICE TEST 13

1.D	2.A	3.B	4.A	5.C	6.A	7.C	8.D	9.C	10.C
11.D	12.C	13.D	14.C	15.A	16.B	17.D	18.D	19.D	20.A
21.C	22.C	23.A	24.A	25.A	26.A	27.C	28.C	29.C	30.B
31.C	32.B	33.C	34.A	35.D	36.C	37.D	38.B	39.B	40.C
41. A (complain)	42.B (is)	43.D (by heart)	44.B (various)	45.B (in)	46.B (have seem)				
47. B (had come)	48.B (not to talk)	49.B (of you)	50.A (will never)						
51.C	52.D	53.A	54.B	55.C	56.C	57.C	58. B	59.D	60.A
61.C	62.B	63.A	64.A	65.A	66.C	67.B	68.C	69.A	70.D
71.D	72.B	73.D	74.B	75.D	76.A	77.B	78.D	79.A	80.B

FUN CORNER

A = 13 B = 10 C = 6 D = 18 E = 24

PRACTICE TEST 14

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|-------------------|------|------------------------|------|------|------|---------------------|------|
| 1.D | 2.B | 3.D | 4.A | 5.A | 6.C | 7.C | 8.A | 9.B | 10.A |
| 11.D | 12.C | 13.A | 14.C | 15.C | 16.A | 17.B | 18.C | 19.B | 20.A |
| 21.C | 22.B | 23.B | 24.B | 25.A | 26.C | 27.B | 28.A | 29.D | 30.B |
| 31.C | 32.A | 33.D | 34.C | 35.C | 36.C | 37.A | 38.C | 39.C | 40.C |
| 41.C (did I expect) | | 42.C (should you) | | 43.B (he needs) | | | | 44.D (films) | |
| 45.B (house is as) | | 46.C (as) | | 47.A (Should you ever) | | | | 48.B (if you could) | |
| 49.C (the land developers have) | | | | 50.B (he came) | | | | | |
| 51.B | 52.A | 53.D | 54.A | 55.B | 56.D | 57.B | 58.C | 59.C | 60.B |
| 61.B | 62.C | 63.D | 64.D | 65.C | 66.B | 67.A | 68.C | 69.B | 70.B |
| 71.C | 72.A | 73.C | 74.A | 75.B | 76.D | 77.C | 78.C | 79.B | 80.A |

FUN CORNER

Path number 3

PRACTICE TEST 15

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------|------|--------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| 1.B2.B | 3.B4.D | 5.A | 6.B | 7.B | 8.A | 9.A | 10.C | | |
| 11.A | 12.D | 13.C | 14.B | 15.C | 16.D | 17.D | 18.C | 19.B | 20.D |
| 21.C | 22.A | 23.D | 24.B | 25.A | 26.B | 27.B | 28.B | 29.B | 30.D |
| 31.C | 32.B | 33.C | 34.A | 35.B | 36.A | 37.D | 38.C | 39.C | 40.A |
| 41.B (to) | | 42.C (and) | | 43.A (impossible) | | | 44.C (we should) | | |
| 45.D (have been instructed) | | 46.A (order to) | | 47.A (sitting) | | | 48.B (applying) | | |
| 49.B (can new students) | | | | 50.B (can farmers) | | | | | |
| 51.D | 52.C | 53.D | 54.B | 55.B | 56.A | 57.D | 58.A | 59.B | 60.A |
| 61.D | 62.B | 63.A | 64.C | 65.A | 66.A | 67.D | 68.B | 69.A | 70.C |
| 71.B | 72.B | 73.D | 74.C | 75.A | 76.A | 77.A | 78.B | 79.B | 80.C |

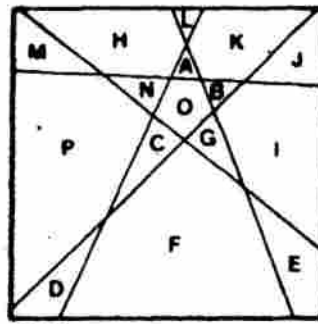
FUN CORNER

1. Tuna. It can swim at up to seventy-five kilometers per hour.
2. Twelve days
3. Up to 240 signs.
4. Koala
5. Blue whale. It weighs about a hundred and fifty tons.

PRACTICE TEST 16

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------|-------------|------|-----------------------------|------|------|---------------|------|------|
| 1.C | 2.C | 3.D | 4.B | 5.D | 6.A | 7.C | 8.B | 9.C | 10.C |
| 11.B | 12.C | 13.D | 14.C | 15.C | 16.D | 17.C | 18.D | 19.D | 20.C |
| 21.A | 22.C | 23.B | 24.A | 25.C | 26.B | 27.C | 28.D | 29.A | 30.B |
| 41.B (have been baked) | | 42.C (none) | | 43.D (be acceptable) | | | 44.C (was) | | |
| 45.C (is of) | | 46.C (is) | | 47.D (quite well) | | | 48.A (beaten) | | |
| 49.B (the food is) | | | | 50.B (are the flower trees) | | | | | |
| 51.A | 52.C | 53.A | 54.C | 55.A | 56.A | 57.C | 58.C | 59.D | 60. |
| 61.A | 62.B | 63.D | 64.B | 65.C | 66.B | 67.D | 68.D | 69.D | 70.C |
| 71.A | 72.D | 73.B | 74.B | 75.A | 76.A | 77.B | 78.D | 79.B | 80.B |

FUN CORNER



PRACTICE TEST 17

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.D | 2.B | 3.B | 4.A | 5.B | 6.A | 7.B | 8.B | 9.B | 10.A |
| 11.A | 12.D | 13.C | 14.A | 15.C | 16.B | 17.B | 18.C | 19.B | 20.C |
| 21.A | 22.C | 23.B | 24.A | 25.A | 26.B | 27.A | 28.A | 29.B | 30.C |
| 31.C | 32.B | 33.D | 34.D | 35.C | 36.D | 37.B | 38.A | 39.A | 40.A |
| 41.A (exhibited) | | 42.B (and it) | | 43.D (or) 44.b (she is) | | | | | |
| 45.B (which) | | 46.A (That he was) | | 47.A (Doing homework) | | | | | |
| 48.B (deciding) | | 49.B (has it) | | 50.C (was a family) | | | | | |
| 51.C | 52.A | 53.B | 54.A | 55.C | 56.B | 57.C | 58.B | 59.C | 60.C |
| 61.B | 62.C | 63.C | 64.A | 65.D | 66.D | 67.B | 68.B | 69.A | 70.B |
| 71.C | 72.C | 73.B | 74.B | 75.A | 76.C | 77.B | 78.D | 79.B | 80.A |

FUN CORNER



PRACTICE TEST 18

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.D | 2.A | 3.C | 4.B | 5.B | 6.D | 7.A | 8.A | 9.D | 10.B |
| 11.B | 12.D | 13.C | 14.A | 15.C | 16.A | 17.B | 18.A | 19.C | 20.C |
| 21.A | 22.B | 23.A | 24.B | 25.A | 26.A | 27.B | 28.C | 29.A | 30.A |
| 31.D | 32.C | 33.A | 34.D | 35.C | 36.A | 37.D | 38.D | 39.B | 40.D |

41.D (is in)	42.B (so the)	43.B (every one)	44.B (was)
45.D (delayed)	46.D (we want)	47.A (supporting)	
48.B (weak)	49.A (There's)	50.B (is a vast treasure)	
51.A	52.B	53.C	54.A
55.B	56.D	57.C	58.C
59.C	60.A		
61.A	62.C	63.D	64.A
65.D	66.B	67.D	68.A
69.A	70.C		
71.B	72.B	73.D	74.B
75.A	76.A	77.D	78.A
79.D	80.C		

FUN CORNER

A = 11.18 B = 7.43 C = 12.38 D = 6.09

PRACTICE TEST 19

1.B	2.B	3.A	4.A	5.B	6.C	7.A	8.D	9.D	10.A
11.A	12.D	13.B	14.B	15.C	16.D	17.A	18.A	19.C	20.D
21.B	22.C	23.B	24.B	25.C	26.C	27.A	28.D	29.C	30.B
31.C	32.B	33.C	34.D	35.C	36.C	37.D	38.B	39.D	40.A
41.B (development)		42.A (becoming)		43.A (than)		44.A (That the question)			
45.D (was really frightening)					46.C (when)		47.A (selected)		
48. B (which was filled)			49.A (wants to)		50. B (are the offices)				
51.B	52.A	53.A	54.D	55.C	56.A	57.B	58.A	59.A	60.C
61.A	62.D	63.A	64.A	65.D	66.A	67.C	68.D	69.D	70.B
71.A	72.D	73.D	74.C	75.C	76.A	77.C	78.B	79.C	80.A

FUN CORNER

A - 3 D - 1 C - 2 E - 4 B - 5

PRACTICE TEST 20

1.B	2.C	3.D	4.B	5.C	6.A	7.D	8.D	9.D	10.B
11.C	12.A	13.B	14.D	15.A	16.B	17.C	18.A	19.D	20.B
21.B	22.C	23.C	24.B	25.A	26. A	27.B	28.A	29.B	30.D
31.B	32.D	33.B	34.C	35.A	36.D	37.D	38.D	39.A	40.C
41.A (return)		42.C (admitted)		43.A (students)		44. A (The teacher)			
45.C (who)		46.D (what)		47.A (Impressed with)			48.B (who needed)		
49.D (my mother will)		50.C (did they say)							
51.C	52.C	53.B	54.B	55.D	56.A	57.D	58.A	59.D	60.C
61.A	62.B	63.C	64.A	65.D	66.D	67.B	68.C	69.B	70.A
71.C	72.D	73.B	74.C	75.D	76.B	77.B	78.B	79.C	80.d

FUN CORNER

3 and 7 are identical

PRACTICE TEST 21

1.D	2.C	3.C	4.D	5.C	6.C	7.A	8.B	9.B	10.D
11.B	12.B	13.D	14.D	15.D	16.B	17.A	18.D	19.A	20.D
21.B	22.C	23.C	24.B	25.B	26.C	27.B	28.C	29.D	30.B
31.C	32.A	33.C	34.C	35.B	36.A	37.B	38.B	39.D	40.B
41.B (she went)	42.C (but the money)				43.C (there was a problem)				
44.C (sign up)	45.C (feel)				46. B (he)		47.D (since)		
48.C (driving)	49.A (I'm still)				50. C (have I gone)				
51.D	52.A	53.A	54.D	55.C	56.C	57.C	58.A	59.D	60.B
61.D	62.C	63.B	64.B	65.A	66.B	67.C	68.D	69.D	70.A
71.A	72.A	73.A	74.B	75.A	76.C	77.A	78.C	79.D	80.D

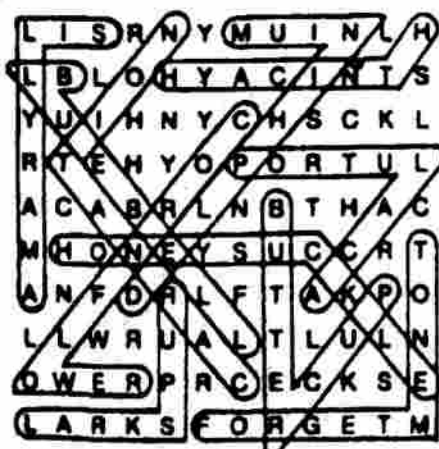
FUN CORNER

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Sea and tea | 3. B: bee | 5. C: sea |
| 2. Because it is in the middle of the DAY | 4. C: sea | |

PRACTICE TEST 22

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|----------------------|------|---------------------|------|------------------------|------|------|------|
| 1.B | 2.B | 3.A | 4.C | 5.D | 6.A | 7.B | 8.C | 9.C | 10.D |
| 11.A | 12.B | 13.D | 14.B | 15.A | 16.A | 17.D | 18.D | 19.A | 20.C |
| 21.D | 22.B | 23.B | 24.C | 25.B | 26.B | 27.D | 28.D | 29.A | 30.B |
| 31.C | 32.D | 33.B | 34.B | 35.D | 36.A | 37.D | 38.D | 39.C | 40.C |
| 41.A (served) | | 42.A (The chemist) | | 43.B (as soon as) | | 44.B (whatever is the) | | | |
| 45.A (frightening) | | 46.C (are) | | 47.A (dissatisfied) | | | | | |
| 48.B (slight) | | 49.B (the plane can) | | | | 50.B (did he go) | | | |
| 51.C | 52.D | 53.A | 54.A | 55.D | 56.C | 57.D | 58.D | 59.A | 60.B |
| 61.A | 62.B | 63.B | 64.D | 65.C | 66.A | 67.C | 68.C | 69.B | 70.D |
| 71.C | 72.A | 73.D | 74.B | 75.D | 76.B | 77.A | 78.C | 79.A | 80.B |

FUN CORNER



PRACTICE TEST 23

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|------|------|
| 1.C | 2.B | 3.B | 4.C | 5.C | 6.A | 7.A | 8.A | 9.A | 10.C |
| 11.A | 12.A | 13.D | 14.A | 15.B | 16.B | 17.C | 18.A | 19.A | 20.B |
| 21.D | 22.A | 23.A | 24.C | 25.B | 26.D | 27.B | 28.C | 29.A | 30.D |
| 31.C | 32.D | 33.C | 34.A | 35.D | 36.B | 37.D | 38.D | 39.C | 40.A |
| 41.D (interesting) | | 42.B (yet it is) | | 43.C (while it is) | | 44.A (to discover) | | | |
| 45.B (we were having) | | 46.C (had left) | | 47.B (unless) | | 48.A (SURPRISED) | | | |
| 49.C (they will) | | 50. B (has their secretary) | | | | | | | |
| 51.C | 52.D | 53.B | 54.B | 55.A | 56.B | 57.B | 58.A | 59.B | 60.A |
| 61.D | 62.D | 63.D | 64.B | 65.B | 66.A | 67.D | 68.B | 69.B | 70.C |
| 71.B | 72.B | 73.C | 74.D | 75.C | 76.A | 77.B | 78.D | 79.B | 80.A |

FUN CORNER

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. P: pea | 4. V |
| 2. Q: queue | 5. W: double you |
| 3. T: tea | |

PRACTICE TEST 24

- 1.D 2.D 3.D 4.D 5.C 6.B 7.D 8.D 9.A 10.A
 11.C 12.B 13.C 14.A 15.C 16.B 17.D 18.D 19.A 20.A
 21.C 22.C 23.C 24.B 25.C 26.B 27.A 28.B 29.C 30.C
 31.C 32.B 33.A 34.A 35.D 36.C 37.C 38.B 39.C 40.D
 41.A (which was) 42.B (of) 43.D (years old) 44.D (on display)
 45.C (who) 46.B (who was trying) 47.B (purchased)
 48.A (shopping) 49.B (IS IT) 50.D (than)
 51.D 52.D 53.C 54.B 55.B 56.A 57.D 58.A 59.D 60.D
 61.C 62.B 63.D 64.A 65.B 66.D 67.B 68.C 69.C 70.A
 71.A 72.C 73.D 74.A 75.C 76.C 77.C 78.B 79.A 80.C

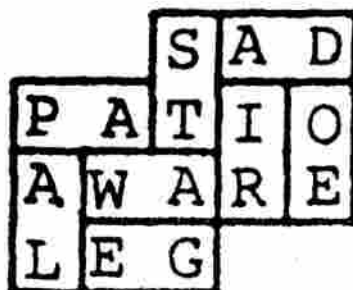
FUN CORNER



PRACTICE TEST 25

- 1.A 2.D 3.B 4.D 5.A 6.D 7.D 8.A 9.B 10.A
 11.D 12.C 13.A 14.A 15.B 16.D 17.B 18.C 19.B 20.C
 21.B 22.B 23.A 24.D 25.B 26.C 27.B 28.B 29.B 30.A
 31.A 32.B 33.D 34.D 35.C 36.B 37.C 38.D 39.C 40.A
 41.D (in) 42.A (Because) 43.B (explained) 44.C (whoever is important)
 45.A (trying) 46.C (extremely) 47.B (purchasing) 48.B (near)
 49.A (you are) 50.D (did her father)
 51.D 52.C 53.C 54.B 55.A 56.B 57.D 58.B 59.A 60.A
 61.A 62.B 63.D 64.C 65.C 66.B 67.D 68.B 69.D 70.A
 71.C 72.C 73.A 74.C 75.D 76.B 77.B 78.C 79.A 80.B

FUN CORNER



REFERENCE BOOKS

- Acklam, R. (2000) *First Certificate Gold*. Longman.
- Author unknown. (1997) *Puzzle Time. Book 2. Grandreams Limited. London*
- Author unknown. (1982) *Test and Practice your English*. Nelson.
- John, R. (1981) *Graded English Tests*. Collins: Glasgow and London.
- Laport, P. and Maurer. J. (1985) *Structure Practice in Context*. Longman.
- Hewings, M. (undated). *Pronunciation Tasks*. Nha xuất bản thanh pho Ho Chi Minh.
- Nguyen, V.T and Huynh, K.T (undated) *Bai Tap Luyen Tieng Anh*. Nha xuất bản giao duc
- Sudzilosvsky, G.A (1984) *Language Laugh-In*. Mokba.
- Swan, M. and Water, C. (1997). *How English Works*. Oxford. Oxford University Press

CONTENTS

PRACTICE TEST 1	3
PRACTICE TEST 2	9
PRACTICE TEST 3	17
PRACTICE TEST 4	23
PRACTICE TEST 5	29
PRACTICE TEST 6	35
PRACTICE TEST 7	41
PRACTICE TEST 8	48
PRACTICE TEST 9	55
PRACTICE TEST 10	61
PRACTICE TEST 11	68
PRACTICE TEST 12	74
PRACTICE TEST 13	81
PRACTICE TEST 14	87
PRACTICE TEST 15	93
PRACTICE TEST 16	98
PRACTICE TEST 17	104
PRACTICE TEST 18	110
PRACTICE TEST 19	116
PRACTICE TEST 20	121
PRACTICE TEST 21	128
PRACTICE TEST 22	133
PRACTICE TEST 23	137
PRACTICE TEST 24	144
PRACTICE TEST 25	150
KEYS	156

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

16 Hàng Chuối - Hai Bà Trưng - Hà Nội

Điện thoại: (04) 9714896; (04) 7547936; Fax: (04) 9714899

E-mail: nxb@vnu.edu.vn

★ ★ ★

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản:

Giám đốc:

PHÙNG QUỐC BẢO

Tổng biên tập:

PHẠM THÀNH HƯNG

Biên tập:

TRẦN LÂM DUNG

Trình bày bìa:

THÁI VĂN

25 BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH 11

Mã số: 2L-35 ĐH06

In 2000 cuốn, khổ 16 x 24 cm tại Xưởng in Công ty phát triển CN truyền hình TP HCM

Số xuất bản: 128-2006/CXB/5 - 9/ĐHQGHN, ngày 20/02/2006.

Quyết định xuất bản số: 57 LK/XB

In xong và nộp lưu chiểu quý I năm 2006.